Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

UME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876. NUMBER 19.

RIFF'S SALES.

of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon. Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Com- Pleas of Cambria county and to me direct- ed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the ce in Ebensburg, on **MONDAY, 1876,** at 1 o'clock, P. M., the fol- estate, to wit:

right, title and interest of Jacob in and to a piece or parcel of land White township, Cambria county, ing lands of John Beers, Charles Samuel Dean, and others, contain- acres, more or less, all cleared ons erected a two-story frame house and a coal bank in working order, ney of Jacob Kunsman, and a two house in the occupancy of Charles Taken in execution and to be sold of John Beers and A. H. Fiske & Co.

the right, title and interest of John in and to a lot of ground situate in of Summerhill, Croyle township unty, Pa., having a township road a township road on the north, it on the west and south, having ted a three story frame house, "Union House," now in the occu- & Paul and John Vanakin. *Also,* ittle and interest of John B. Paul, e piece or parcel of land situate in ship, Cambria county, Pa., adjoin- Martin Moeline, Isaac Paul, and ining 82 acres, more or less, unin- in execution and to be sold at ob W. Smay, for use of John D. and Thomas J. Leaman.

right, title and interest of Luke of, in and to two lots of ground Washington township, Cambria ing on the Huntingdon, Cam- ria Turnpike, and adjoining land ner on the west, an alley on the ing back to land of John Eckley, erected a two-story frame house "Eagle Hotel," and a plank stable, occupancy of Luke P. Burgoon, ution and to be sold at the suit of etts.

right, title and interest of M. ott, of, in and to a lot of ground ship of Summerhill, Croyle ania county, Penn'a, fronting on to the north, having an alley on of James Conners on the west, and es Leaman on the south, having ing thereon erected a two-story house, now in the W. R. Wadsworth. Taken in ex- to be sold at the suit of the Howe Company.

right, title and interest of Dan- and to a piece or parcel of land Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., of John Warner, Adam Leidem, ch, containing 35 acres, more twelve acres cleared, having ed a one-and-a half story log stable, now in the occupancy of Taken in execution and to be of James Dickey, surviving S. Dickey & Son.

right, title and interest of Jacob of and to a piece or parcel of in Cambria township, Cambria ania county, Pa., bounded by lands of Isaac Benner, and John Evans, 13 acres, more or less, about 60 being thereon erected a one- n plank house and a frame barn, mpany of Neil McKay. Taken and to be sold at the suit of John

right, title and interest of Harry and to a piece or parcel of land ship, Cambria county, and James McGuire, Jane Mc- ing 108 acres, more es cleared, having thereon a half story plank house and ow in the occupancy of James Taken in execution and to be sold C. W. Schmidt and W. J. Friday, ffice Schmidt & Friday, and Burns

right, title and interest of Isaac and to a piece or parcel of land ship, Cambria county, Pa., of James E. Davis and Bell's ing erected a one story plank the occupancy of Isaac Edmiston, 3 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared, ution and to be sold at the suit of Foss.

right, title and interest of Vitus and to a piece or parcel of land ship, Cambria county, Pa., of John Kutruff, David Lobbs, and others, containing or less, about 10 acres cleared, erected a two-story log house now in the occupancy of Vitus ion in execution and to be sold at Anthony Gill.

right, title and interest of Dan- and to a piece or parcel of ship, Cambria county, lands of Charles Warner, Chris- John Swope, and others, contain- more or less, about 20 acres clear- thereon erected a two-story plank house now in the occupancy of

right, title and interest of Dan- and to a lot of ground situ- of St. Lawrence, Clearfield ship, Pa., fronting on the pub- from Carrolltown to St. Law- ning back to lot of Kibler & north, an alley on the east, and & Crook on the west, having ed a two-story plank house and in the occupancy of Joseph in execution and to be sold at Schermer, for use of A. Wal- & Wood, Marsh & Co.

right, title and interest of Ro- and to a piece or parcel of ster township, Cambria ated on the road by the Town- Ivory's Station, on the north by the Indiana and Cambria Turnpike, south by the Ebensburg and Cres- containing about four acres. Ta- and to be sold at the suit of

right, title and interest of James and to a piece or parcel of Summerhill, Cambria county, ded of Henry Hopple, George ining 125 acres, more ed, having thereon story frame house and frame occupancy of James S. Luther. ution and to be sold at the suit

right, title and interest of Mary and to a lot or piece of ground East Ward, Ebensburg borough, ng, Pa., bounded by lot of John north and west, lot of Mrs. east, and Crawford street on ing thereon erected a one-and-a- house, now in the occupancy Taken in execution and to Ann Patterson.

right, title and interest of Sam- and to a piece or parcel of ship, Cambria county, George Walters, Glass, and others, con- more or less, about 4 acres, thereon erected a one-and-a- and log stable, now in the Thomas Reed. Taken in execu- sold at the suit of John M.

right, title and interest of John and to a piece or parcel of ship, Cambria county, of James McCance, Is- ing 95 acres, more es cleared, having thereon and frame barn, of John E. McMullen, ution and to be sold at the suit

One-third of the purchase when the property is knocked ning two-thirds upon con- be paid.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 15, 1876.

TOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARGARET MULLEN, deceased having been issued to the ersigned, Register of Cambria county ll persons indebted to said Margaret Mullen, late of Sum- deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly probated for settle- MARY MULLEN, Executor. Twp., May 5, 1876.-6t.

TOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of BERNARD LITZINGER, deceased. Notice is given that letters testamentary on the estate of Bernard Litzinger, late of the Township, deceased, have been grant- undersigned. All persons indebted to estate are requested to make prompt payment, those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settle- CHRISTINE RUCK, Executor. Twp., May 5, 1876.-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon., Fi. Fa.* and *Plurius Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Mansion House in Johnstown, on **Saturday, June 3d, 1876,** at 1 o'clock, P.M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Christian Kunkle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Washington street on the north, adjoining lot of George Penk on the west, lot of John Shifthour on the east, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of Andrew Glick. Taken in execution an to be sold at the suit of Andrew Glick.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Casper Roth, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., having Chestnut street on the north, Fifth street on the east, lot of Henry Lecky on the west, and extending back to an alley on the north, having thereon erected a one story plank house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of Casper Roth. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Henry Stremel.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John S. Buchanan, of, in and to a lot or square of ground situate in the Second Ward, in Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Main street and bounded by lot of William Nicholson on the east, an alley on the north, and an alley on the west, having thereon erected a two story frame house and a plank stable, now in the occupancy of John S. Buchanan. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John H. Clark, for use of W. Horace Rose.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Christian Wissmiller, of, in and to a piece or lot of ground situate in Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Frankstown street, adjoining lot of Cambria Iron Company on the south, and lot of Thomas Swatman and Frederick Procter on the west, containing two acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story frame house, now in the occupancy of Christian Wissmiller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Dodson and Germania Building and Saving Association of Johnstown, No. 1.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John Pharr, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the north by River street and having Third street on the east, lot of Lena Maltzi on the west, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house and stable, now in the occupancy of John Pharr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Germania Building and Saving Association of Johnstown, No. 1.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Andrew Abler, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Second Ward of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Portage street, having lot of Lewis Dopp on the one side and lot of Andrew Zimmerman on the other side, and extending back to an alley, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a stable, now in the occupancy of Andrew Abler. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James McKay.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of James Little, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the Third Ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., bounded on the south by Broad street, and having Portage street on the east lot of Philip Hertzinger on the east, Lake alley on the west, and Pearl street on the north, having thereon erected a two story brick house and plank stable, now in the occupancy of John Tittle. *Also,* all the right, title and interest of James Tittle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the Third Ward, Johnstown Borough, Cambria county, Pa., having Portage street on the east, pearl street on the north, and lot of Philip Hertzinger on the west and south, now in the occupancy of James Tittle. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Dibert, James McMillen and J. M. Campbell, Trustees of Cambria Lodge, No. 278.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Nimrod McKlearr, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the First Ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the west by Market street and having lot of Joseph Larden on the south, lot of Isaac Kauffman on the east, and Lincoln street on the north, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story house, now in the occupancy of Nimrod McKlearr. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of M. W. Keim & Co.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Geo. W. Philippi, of, in and to a lot or piece of ground situate in the Fifth Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on the north by Napoleon street, on the west by lot of Levergood & Johnston, on the south by an alley, and on the east by lot of Henry Deffenbach, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of Rev. S. M. Bumgardner. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John F. Barnes.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds upon confirmation of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 15, 1876.

REGISTER'S NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, A. D. 1876, to wit:

1. The first account of Jacob Zimmerman and Frederick Kress, executors of Henry Schnable, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
2. The first account of Cornelius Morris, executor of William McCoy, late of Clearfield township, deceased.
3. The account of David Hamilton, guardian of Joseph Larimer, a minor child of Joseph Larimer, late of Cambria county, deceased.
4. The first and final account of G. M. Reade, guardian of Samuel A. Shaffer, a minor child of John Shaffer, late of Blacklick township, dec'd.
5. The first and partial account of J. R. Stull, administrator of David Wissinger, late of Adams township, deceased.
6. The first account of George Myers, guardian of Ellen, Emily, Luke, Henry, Sarah A. and Rebecca McGuire, minor children of Mark McGuire, late of Clearfield township, dec'd.
7. The first and partial account of Catharine McColgan, administratrix *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Peter Dougherty, late of Summitville borough, deceased.
8. The first account of Ephraim Goughnour, guardian of Jane, James and Matthew J. Good, minor children of Samuel J. Good, late of Cambria county, deceased.
9. The final account of S. Dean Canan and Chas. H. Canan, administrators of Wm. H. Canan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
10. The final account of S. Dean Canan and Charles H. Canan, administrators of Robert H. Canan, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
11. The account of Lewis R. Jones, guardian of Sarah, Martha and Wm. Rees, minor children of Wm. and Mary Rees, late of Millville borough, deceased.
12. The first and final account of Elizabeth Heckroth, administratrix of Conrad Heckroth, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
13. The third and final account of W. G. Lewis, administrator *de bonis non* of David Hite, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
14. The first and final account of John A. Kennedy, administrator of Bridget E. Evans, late of Cambria township, deceased.
15. The partial account of Thomas Van Scoyoc and David Hershey, executors of William Smith, late of White township, deceased.
16. The first and partial account of Dwight Jones and A. Y. Jones, executors of Silas H. Jones, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.
17. The first and final account of Francis Bearer, guardian of Clara Deitreich, now intermarried with Thomas Gill, a minor child of Matthias Deitreich, late of Chest township, deceased.
18. The first and partial account of John W. Sharbaugh and Catharine Fresh, administrators of Clement Fresh, late of Cambria township dec'd.
19. The first and partial account of L. H. Linton, executor of Peter L. Linton, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased.
20. The partial account of F. M. George and Joseph Criste, executors of Otho Styner, late of Washington township, deceased.

JAMES N. STINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, May 6, 1876.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of HENRY COLE, dec'd.

Having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Henry Cole, late of Carroll township, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that payment of their respective accounts must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them in proper shape for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER, } Administrators.
JAMES CAIN, }

Carroll Twp., April 21, 1876.-6t.

FREE GIFT of a piano for distributing our circulars Address U. S. PIANO CO., 810 Broadway, N.Y.

HASTE TO THE GREENWOOD.

Come to the greenwood, haste to the greenwood.
Brightly the sunlight is flinging its sheen;
Come to the greenwood, haste to the greenwood,
Spring has flung o'er it its mantle of green.

She comes, softly stealing, her presence revealing
By odors that wake to her life-giving kiss;
Smiling and weeping her soft gentle greeting;
All nature is thrilling with rapture and bliss.

Earth seems an Eden, with fresh beauty laden;
Like gems on her bosom the wild flowers gleam;
The song of the wild bird, the laughter of childhood,
Come blent with the sound of each murmuring stream.

Hark to that humming, the wild bee is coming,
To greet the young blossoms and bid them unfold
Their emerald sheathing to spring's gentle breathing,
While brightly the sunlight will crown them with gold.

Cowslips are springing, harebells are ringing,
Their joy-bells exultant o'er valley and dell;
Green boughs are waving, bright waters laving
With their glad voices the jubilee swell.

Come to the greenwood, haste to the greenwood,
Brightly the sunlight is flinging its sheen;
Come to the greenwood, haste to the greenwood,
Spring has flung o'er it its mantle of green.

Julia Donovan.

A SURGEON'S STORY.

The colonel of our regiment was an officer of great capacity and remarkable promise. Yet he was withal a cold, stern man. He was about fifty, and had come to New York from Italy, where he had been in the service with Garibaldi. He was an American by birth, but he had been away from his native land so long that he had become almost denationalized.

In the same regiment was a private, a young man of about twenty-five. He was a handsome, energetic young fellow, and one of the best soldiers in the regiment.—He was of English birth, he said, and seemed to have no friends in this country, for he never received any presents as did the other men. He had frequently attracted the attention of his company, and of some of the officers; but to the astonishment of all, the colonel steadily exerted himself to prevent any reward being given to the young man. Hill, for that is the name he went by, never complained, however, though he knew very well what was going on. He was strict in the discharge of his duty, and gave no cause for complaint.

During the winter of 1861-62 the army lay before Centreville, doing very little but scouting, picketing and preparing for the spring campaign. Though there was nothing exciting in all this, it was very trying to the men, for the season was severe and the hospitals were well filled.

One morning Hill came to my quarters.

"Well, Hill," said I as he entered, "what can I do for you this morning?"

"I wish to go on the sick list, if you please, sir," he replied in a quiet tone.

I started, and looked at him searchingly. Though I had seen the young soldier often, I had never been in his presence before. He was a slight, finely formed fellow, with the most effeminate face I ever saw. Had he been a woman, I should have called him a beauty; and as it was, I could not deny him the distinction of being pretty. His voice was soft, though it did not seem to be that of a woman. I gazed at him searchingly, but he bore my scrutiny well.

"You are not sick, I hope?" I replied at length.

"I am broken down, doctor," he answered. "I have been on guard for five successive nights."

"The deuce you have!" I exclaimed in astonishment. "The regiment isn't so short of men as that, is it?"

"No, sir," he replied quickly. "I was kept on by the colonel's orders. He says the guard duty is very important just now, and he wants the best men in the regiment to be put on it."

"Has he kept any one else on so long?" I questioned.

"No, sir, and yet I would not have come to you to-day but that I know I am incapable of standing another night. I should fall asleep on post from sheer exhaustion. Then I suppose I would be shot for sleeping in the presence of the enemy."

"By Jove!" I muttered, "that's what Col. Anson is up to."

I spoke louder than I intended. He heard me, and replied in a tone in which there was some bitterness, in spite of his efforts to repress it:

"I am afraid so, sir. I do not see why Col. Anson should dislike me so much. I have never merited his displeasure. Heaven knows," he added, and I saw his features tremble as with pain, "I would die to serve him."

"Very good," I said. "You can remain at your quarters for two days, and consider yourself on the sick list for that time."

Thanking me, he went away.

The fellow perplexed me. I was confident there was some mystery between him and the colonel, and known only to these two. While I was musing the colonel sent for me. He received me with cold politeness.

"What is the matter with Hill?" he asked.

"He is broken down by the unusual fatigue to which he has been subjected. Five successive turns of guard duty would kill a much stronger man than he is."

"Who has kept him on so long?" asked the colonel, biting his lip.

"He was kept on by your orders, I believe, sir," I replied; "and I must say, colonel, that I am surprised at your putting him to such a test, unless you wish to kill him."

Colonel Anson started, and looked at me very searchingly.

"Has Hill dared to reflect upon the conduct of his commanding officer?" he asked coldly, but without meeting my eye.

"He said no more than every one in the regiment has," I replied "that he regretted having gained your dislike as he was sure he had done nothing to merit it."

"Was that all he said, doctor?"

"He added," I replied, after hesitating a moment, "that he would gladly die to serve you."

An expression of intense pain swept over Col. Anson's face; but he was silent. After a brief pause, he said quietly: "I will not detain you longer, doctor. I am sorry to hear of Hill's sickness."

I was more perplexed when I left the room than I was when I entered it; and during the long winter I had no means of gratifying my curiosity. Indeed it was intensified by the fact that, at the express request of Col. Anson, the President promoted Hill to a vacant lieutenancy in his company.

At last we went to the Peninsula, and ere long my regiment was called on to participate in the desperate battle of Fair Oaks. The engagement brought me work enough, for my regiment suffered terribly. As hardened as I had become, I grew sick over the dreadful work that gave me neither rest nor hope of rest. The little field hospital which I had established seemed to me a perfect slaughter house, and I longed more eagerly than I had ever done for a cessation of the fighting. It came at last a little after ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

I had cleared out my hospital, and had sent my last man across the Chickahominy. My assistants were absent and I was the only person in the little structure of boughs. Suddenly I was aroused from a reverie into which I had fallen, by the hurried entrance of some one. I looked up and saw Col. Anson standing before me. He was pale and exhausted, and was bleeding from a deep cut in the head. He held in his arms the inanimate form of Lieutenant Hill. I never saw so much grief in a human face as I saw written on that of Col. Anson as he laid his burden on the rude table.

"Be quick, doctor, for Heaven's sake!" he said, painfully.

"But you are wounded, Colonel!" I exclaimed, when my astonishment would let me speak.

"Never mind me," was the quick retort. "Attend to this one."

Hill was wounded in the breast, and I saw at once that it was a dangerous and a doubtful case. I bent down to loosen his coat and examine the injury. I could do no good. The aim had been true, and the ball had gone right through the heart. This was not my only discovery. I had learned a part of the mystery.

"Heaven's, Colonel!" I exclaimed, looking up at him. "This is a woman!"

"The only one that ever loved me," groaned the colonel. "She followed me here in male disguise, and this morning when I was in danger, saved me, who has done nothing but wrong her, at the cost of her own life. She was my wife, doctor."

He left me before I could speak.

This was all I ever knew. The next day the colonel was shot in a skirmish, I had him buried in the grave where we had laid his wife, and to this day I have never learned the secret of their unhappy lives.

THE Dubuque *Herald* says of a resident of that city: He and his new wife visited his good old aunt and she asked a hundred questions on the all-important subject to her. He was profuse in his answers, being only too happy to extol the good qualities of his young wife. He concluded the eulogy by telling the old lady that his wife had a wonderfully sweet voice, and a mezzo soprano of extraordinary compass. The good aunt looked over her spectacles with concern in her eyes and said, "Hez she? Well now, yer aunt Lucy used to be troubled with jest such a complaint, a long while ago, and she used to put a mustard plaster to the soles of her feet and take catnip tea, and it gave her a sight of easiness. Jest have your wife try that and I'm sure she will git better."

THE other day a Detroiter who has a good record of army service took down his revolver to shoot a cat which had been hanging about the house. After looking at him while he fired six shots, the cat walked away. While he was loading up for more destruction, the shooter's small boy inquired, "Father, did you ever kill any one while you were in the army?" "I supposed so, my son." After a long pause the boy continued, "Then you must have got near enough to hit 'em with an axe, didn't you?" It was then discovered to be about school time.

WHAT land, of all the lands of earth, do lovers like the best? Lapland.

JUDICIAL MURDER.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

We doubt if there ever happened a more melancholy instance of what is termed "judicial murder" than the famous case of Eliza Fenning. The tragic history of that unhappy young woman, though well remembered by old Londoners, is probably forgotten, or at least but little known, in the United States. Eliza Fenning was a fair girl of twenty-two, of more than usual intelligence for one of her class, bright, coquettish, but well disposed and amiable. The daughter of a poor couple who dwelt in High Holborn, she was employed as cook in the family of a Mr. Turner, a law stationer, in Chancery Lane. That family consisted of the Turners, man and wife, two apprentices named Gadsen and King, Sarah Peer, a housemaid, and Eliza Fenning, the cook. One day the father of Mr. Turner went to his son's house to dinner, and Mrs. Turner ordered Eliza to make yeast dumplings. When dinner time came the three Turners sat down at table and began to discuss the savory dish. The dumplings had scarcely been tasted, however, when all three were seized with sharp and agonizing pains. The dish was taken out into the kitchen, and there Gadsen, one of the apprentices, partook of it, and also fell violently ill. Eliza herself next ate of the dish, and was attacked by the same strange symptoms. The apprentice King and Sarah the maid, who had dinner earlier, did not taste the dumplings and were not ill.

The physician who was called declared the symptoms of the sufferers to be those of poisoning by arsenic. Then every component part of the dish of dumplings was examined. It was clear that the poison was not in the sauce, of which the elder Turner had not partaken. Neither was it in the flour, for a pie crust made of the same flour had been eaten by King and Peer with impunity. Some dough of which the dumplings were made was examined and poison discovered therein. It appears that Turner used arsenic for killing rats, and was in the habit of leaving it carelessly in an open drawer.

Suspicion fell at once upon Eliza Fenning and she was arrested and arraigned on a charge of attempting to poison the Turners. From the first she earnestly protested her innocence. It was proved that she and she alone had mixed and made the dumplings; the circumstantial evidence went to show that no one else could have had access to them until they were served upon the table. She had been in the kitchen all the time they were there, and most of the time alone.—Here then, was proved opportunity. It was shown that when the apprentice Gadsden was on the point of eating some of the dumplings, Eliza urged him not to do so, saying they were cold and heavy.

It was in evidence that Eliza had not taken the poisoned food until she had observed its effect upon others, and it was thence inferred that she either took it to conceal her crime or with a suicidal design. It moreover appeared that Eliza's statements about the matter were inconsistent, contradictory, and in some instances untrue. She declared that the poison must be in the milk and not in the dumplings. Now, the milk had been fetched by Sarah Peer. It was thence inferred that Eliza was trying to divert suspicion from herself to her fellow servant. The analysis proved conclusively that the arsenic was in the dumplings and not in the milk. To further disprove the presumption of innocence raised by her eating herself of the poisoned food, it was shown that she had shortly before had a hearty meal off a beefsteak pie, and therefore was not likely to have eaten the "cold and heavy" dumplings, as she described them to Gadsden, because she was hungry. Having tried in vain to pursuade people that the poisin was in the milk, she turned around and declared that it was in the yeast. The yeast was proved by analysis to be perfectly pure.

Here, then, was a group of important circumstantial elements. Opportunity was proved, so was an instrument (the arsenic) at hand in a drawer to which she had free access, and a desire betrayed to conceal the crime by diverting suspicion to another, and by telling untruths. Upon the evidence, as we have sketched it, Eliza Fenning was convicted by the jury, and sentenced to death. The case, however, created so widespread an agitation in the public mind, that justice hesitated to execute its fatal decree. The utter absence of a conceivable motive was a serious blow in the case. Why should this light hearted, amiable young girl, whose worst known fault was her coquetry with the apprentices, poison a whole family? The great Irish advocate Curran, then at the height of his fame, exclaimed in burning eloquence against the horrible cruelty of her fate. She was reprieved for three months, in the hope that new evidence would transpire to save her. None was forthcoming. She was executed amid the greatest excitement throughout the metropolis; and on a warm July day she was borne, amid the sorrowing faces of ten thousand spectators, and her pall upheld by six young girls robed in white, from her humble home to the graveyard of the foundling hospital. One who lived amid those scenes wrote, long after:

"Poor Eliza Fenning!—so young, so fair, so innocent! Cut down even in thy morning, with all life's brightness only in its dawn! Little did it profit thee that a city mourned over thy early grave, and that the most eloquent of men did justice to thy memory!"

For more than half a century the guilt or innocence of Eliza Fenning was a disputed point. Then the confession of the real murderer came out, and her innocence was established beyond a doubt.

THE TWO DUCKS OF ELYRIA.—The Cleveland *Leader* says: A Cleveland drummer was in Elyria a few Sundays ago, and while sitting in his room heard, from the next room, the mysterious question and answer:

"Whose duckey are you?"

"I'se your duckey."

A few moments passed, during which the drummer sat in open-mouthed wonder, and the sileuce was again broken:

"*Whose* duckey are you?"

"I'se *your* duckey!"

Unable to stand it much longer alone the Clevelander hurried down to the office, learned that a newly-married couple were in the house, invited three other drummers to hear the fun, and tiptoed back to his room. The wicked quartette crammed their handkerchiefs into their mouths, and during the next quarter of an hour heard that conundrum put and answered no less than four times by the unconscious rustic and his blushing bride.

At dinner, as luck would have it, the bride and groom were seated between two of these drummers, while the original discover of the bonanza sat opposite. The table had been cleared of the substantials, and orders for the desert had been given. At that moment a spirit of mischief took entire possession of the Clevelander. Leaning across the table he looked archly at his nearest friend, and in dulcet tones propounded the conundrum:

"Whose duckey are you?"

The other chap was equal to that emergency; and in tones of affected sweetness, got in his answer:

"I'se your duckey."

Two scarlet rustic faces, the flutter of a white dress through the doorway, two vacant seats at the table, and four crazy drummers, laughing till the the tears ran, flashed across the vision of the spectators as the curtain fell.

AN AFRICAN DUEL.—Capt. Rob. Dunlap related to me the circumstances of a duel which he once witnessed a little ways inland from the town of Juba, on the river of the same name, upon the eastern coast of Africa, and nearly under the equator. It was certainly not such a duel as our heroes of lighter complexion would delight in, nor yet such as they could feel pride in; but, after all, it evidently yielded entire satisfaction, and was full as sensible as shooting with pistols, or chopping and stabbing one another with knives and swords.

In the case of these dusky sons of the Afric shore, as is not unusual elsewhere, a woman was at the bottom of the difficulty. At the appointed time the duellists, two stalwart savages, nearly naked, appeared upon the field of honor, each armed with a stout raw-hide cat, or triple-thronged whip, capable of inflicting the most tremendous blows—blows that might make an ox bellow. Having arranged the few necessary preliminaries, they pitched three ostrea shells each at a given mark to decide which of the two should receive the first lashing. The unfortunate loser immediately took his stand, and received, without flinching, the given number of blows—five-and-twenty.

Then came the turn of the other, who, with heroic firmness, offered his back to the sufferer, whose arm was not made lighter by the pain and the loss of toe pitch. Thus they alternated until one gave in; and, had the umpires judged that the twain had suffered sufficiently before either would give up, they were at liberty to stop the duel, and award the victory to him who had borne the greatest number of blows without flinching. And ever after the scarified backs of these heroic men were displayed in token of their honor and their bravery.—*S. C., Jr., in N. Y. Ledger.*

A CAT WHICH WENT TO THE CRIMEAN WAR.—Col. Stewart Worley, an English officer, tells the following story of a cat whose acquaintance he made during the Crimean war:

"After the French troops had taken the Malakoff I was sent into it on duty, and found an unhappy cat bayoneted through the foot and pinned to the ground. I took her to my tent; she was carefully tended, and every morning taken to the doctor to have her wounded foot attended to. Four or five days after I was too ill one morning to get up, and puss came and scratched at my tent door. I took no notice; but not long after the doctor came to say that mine was a wise cat, for she had come to his tent and sat quietly down for her foot to be examined and have its usual bandaging. She was watched to see what she would do the next morning; but she declined wasting her time scratching for me, and went straight to the doctor's tent and scratched there. She was a very affectionate animal and it was absurd to see her following me all over the camp with her tail carried stiff in the air."

HE who swears informs us that his bare word is not to be credited.

THE WANDERING JEW.

One of the most remarkable fictions ever accepted by the people, is that of the Wandering Jew. Its basis rests upon a false interpretation of the words of Scripture: "There are some of them standing here who shall not taste death until they see the Son of Man coming in His Kingdom." It was the belief of many that this prophecy was literally fulfilled in the person of a Jew who was wandering over the earth, and was to continue to wander till the end of time. The first mention of this mystical personage is found in the chronicle of Matthew Paris, who states that in 1228 an Archbishop of Greater Armenia having visited the Abbey of St. Albans while on a pilgrimage to the shrines of England, was asked whether he had ever seen or heard of a certain Joseph who was present when our Lord suffered, who spoke to Him, and who was still alive, wandering upon the face of the earth. A knight in his retinue answering, said that his lord well knew the man, that he had eaten at the Archbishop's table, and was often seen and conversed with by him. The Archbishop went on to relate that as the Jews were dragging our Lord out to be crucified, Cartaphilus, one of the porters in the service of Pilate, struck him, saying in mockery, "Go quicker; why do you loiter?" And Christ, looking back on him with a stern countenance, said, "I am going, and you will wait until I return." As our Lord had said, Cartaphilus is still waiting His return. He was, at the time of our Lord's death, thirty years of age, and when he comes to the age of one hundred, he returns to the same age he was when Christ suffered. After the Ascension of our Lord, Cartaphilus was baptized by Ananias and was named Joseph. He dwelt in Armenia and other Eastern counties, passing his time with the prelates of the Church, a man of holy conversation, of few words and circumspect behavior, never speaking except to Bishops and religious, and relating the events which took place when our Lord died and in the lives of the Apostles.

The next mention of the Wandering Jew we find in 1505 in Bohemia, where a poor weaver named Kokot, in great perplexity to find a treasure hidden by his grandfather some sixty years before, was shown by the Jew where to find it, he having been present when it was hidden. About the same time, mention is made of the mysterious personage in the East, but the most circumstantial account of him is that given by Dr. Paul von Etzen, afterwards Bishop of Schleswig, who says that in 1847 "he observed a tall man with his hair hanging over his shoulders, standing barefoot during the sermon, over against the pulpit, listening with the deepest attention to the discourse, and whenever the name of Jesus was mentioned, bowing himself profoundly and humbly, sighing and beating his breast. He had no other clothing in the bitter cold of the winter except a pair of hose which were in tatters about his feet, and a coat with a girdle which reached to his feet, and his general appearance was that of a man of fifty years." The doctor was struck by the man's appearance, and inquired about him. He found that he was unknown to any one. People had seen him in all parts of Europe, but knew him not. On questioning him, the doctor learned that he was a Jew by birth, by name Ahasuerus, by trade a shoemaker; that he had been present at the Crucifixion, and had lived ever since, traveling through the world. He related all the details of the Crucifixion, and gave accounts of the changes in the Governments of the Eastern and other countries for many centuries. He stated that he had worked to have Christ put to death, and when the sentence was pronounced he ran home to call his family to look at Him as He was carried to execution. Tired with the weight of the cross, Christ tried to rest for a while near the door of Ahasuerus, but was driven by him away and bid to hasten His steps. Christ, looking at him said, "I shall stand and rest, but thou shalt go till the last day." When these words were uttered, Ahasuerus, who had his child in his arms, put it down, and unable to remain where he was, followed Christ and saw Him suffer and die. When this had taken place, he could not return to Jerusalem, but was impelled to go forth into strange lands, one after another.

Twenty years afterwards, the Wandering Jew was reported to have been seen in Spain. In 1599 he is said to have been seen in Vienna; in 1601 at Lubeck, and shortly afterwards at Revel in Livonia, and Cracow in Poland. He was seen in Moscow, and in 1603 he was again at Lubeck. The next year he arrived in Paris, though the chroniclers state that they did not see him.

It is very probable that imposters, seeing how easily the story was swallowed, frequently appeared in places and claimed to be the Wandering Jew. About the beginning of the last century, a man calling himself such, appeared in England, and though educated people laughed at his pretensions, yet the vulgar trusted and believed in him. The last appearance of a person claiming to be the Wandering Jew was in 1774 at Brussels.—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

THE Troy *Budget* avers that a Troy dog limps while walking with his lame master and at no other time.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - May 26, 1876.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.
SHERIFF:
JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN FLANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.
JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

ACTING under the authority given him at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee last month, Chairman McClelland has named the following gentlemen as Secretaries of the Committee: P. J. Pierce, Mercer; Elbridge McConkey, Harrisburg; Thos. D. Pearce, Philadelphia; A. W. Walters, Clearfield.

IT is undoubtedly the will of the Democracy of Pennsylvania that the vote of the State should be cast as a unit at the approaching National Convention, and whether that vote is given as a unit or even as majority in favor of Hancock, or Hendricks, or Parker, or any other candidate equally worthy, it will be none the less in accordance with the wishes of the Democratic party of the Keystone State. At least such was the fiat of the Lancaster Convention, and, as the Harrisburg *Patriot* remarks, it is too late now to dispute the grounds of the decision or to raise petty objections to the validity of the recorded official proceedings.

Two National Conventions have already been held, and two Presidential tickets are in the field. The Prohibitionists have met, passed the resolutions on which they found their political faith, and nominated Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and George L. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President. The Greenback convention was attended by quite a number of delegates, and the proceedings extended over two days. The convention concluded its deliberations by nominating the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Senator Newton Booth, of California, for Vice President. Mr. Cooper is in full sympathy with the principles enunciated by the convention, but Senator Booth, who comes from a State where greenbacks are either unknown, or known only to be despised, will take no stock in this movement, and it is said that he has so profound a contempt for the greenbackers that he will not even deign to notice them by declining the nomination tendered him. The conventions mentioned above will have no perceptible effect on national politics and we only refer to them as passing events which cast no shadows in any direction.

PRESIDENT GRANT on Monday last placed the portfolio of the War Department at the disposal of J. Donald Cameron, son of the renowned, not to say notorious, Simon Cameron, of this State, appointed Attorney General Pierrepoint to fill the English mission now vacated in consequence of the recall of Robert E. Schenck, and completed the work by naming Judge Taft, of Ohio, present Secretary of War, for the soon to be vacant Attorney Generalship. The sending of Mr. Pierrepoint to England is generally esteemed a good deed well done, but the appointment of Don. Cameron is almost universally looked upon as an attempt to secure the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican national convention for Roscoe Conkling for President, and hence is considered the desperate act of a desperate politician. Speaking of Cameron's nomination the *N. Y. Express* is led to exclaim in tones of surprise:

> Don Cameron, Secretary of War! And what a warrior? What a man, too, for the head of a department! We read of the visiting of the sins of the father upon the son, but here the sins of the father, the old Secretary of War, and of the son, the new Secretary of War, are visited upon the whole people. It takes General Grant to perform the wonderful.

WHATEVER diversity of opinion may exist as to the doings of the late County Convention, and of course, like all assemblages of the kind, the convention failed to please everybody, we deem it a simple act of justice to those who composed it to say that a more earnest or more judicious body of men never to our knowledge came together for a similar purpose. Throughout the long and tedious session the utmost harmony and the best of feeling prevailed, every one of the delegates seeming to be impressed with a desire to perform what he conceived to be his duty with an eye single to the interests and success of the party he was called upon to serve. A ticket made under such auspices has certainly the advantage of a good send off in the political race, and that it will triumph in the coming contest we see no sufficient reason to doubt. It is not nor could it possibly be in its essential features what many would have made it had the work been entrusted to them, but we feel sure that as a whole it will commend itself to the Democracy of the county, and thus commended, all doubts as to the result must speedily vanish. Of the candidates themselves we shall have something to say as the campaign progresses, and in the meantime we hope that any bad feeling that may now exist will soon pass away, and that perfect harmony and a determination to win will animate the ranks of the party throughout the entire county.

THE New York *Times*, universally accepted as the leading Republican journal of the United States, in alluding to the unenviable position in which Secretary Robinson has been placed by the developments made before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the doings of the Navy Department, says that no sane man can believe that the Cattells systematically levied percentages upon the Navy Department contracts without the cognizance of its chief. A single corrupt bargain of this sort might escape his notice, but that any one could exact commissions amounting in the aggregate to $300,000—of which $140,000 was received from one contractor alone—without the concurrence of the secretary and his subordinates, few will be able to believe. The case is rendered infinitely worse by Cattell's recital of private monetary transactions between himself and the Secretary. The class to whom the Cattells belong are not in the habit of loaning large sums without security, and without exacting payment of interest, if not of the principal, or of transferring $13,000 worth of property at Long Branch for no other consideration than a bold entry in books of account. There are too many corroborative circumstances to allow of the supposition that Mr. Cattell has been essentially misreported. And, accepting the published version of the evidence received by the committee on naval affairs as at present *ex parte*, the Secretary must prepare himself to give a full, true and particular statement of his relations with the Cattells, of his knowledge of their transactions with contractors, and of the pecuniary favors he has received at their hands.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, in the following terse and truthful statement, makes out a clear case of honest administration and strict integrity on part of the Democracy for nearly three score years, and in view of these plain facts the people should make up their verdict in favor of that grand old party which has served the country so long and so faithfully. The *Post* says:

> The Democratic party was in power for nearly sixty years. In all that time no cabinet officer ever resigned confessing his corrupt practices to avoid impeachment, as Belknap did. No Minister sent by a Democratic President was ever called home disgraced and ruined, as Schenck has been. No Democratic President or Attorney General ever interfered to shield public robbers, as Grant and Pierrepont have done. No Democratic Governor was ever driven from his place, as was Adelbert Ames, the Governor of Mississippi. Rather than incur the sure opposition of scandalous crimes, Ames resigned, and to be still more safe, left the State he had misgoverned. No shames like these were committed by the Democratic party in its fair and honorable rule of sixty years. We might go on multiplying instances and giving illustrations indefinitely to show the contrast of seven years of Grantism with sixty years of Democratic rule. Forty committees of Congress are at work investigating the corrupt practices of the last seven years, and each committee has found from a score to a hundred or more of officials who are guilty of some grade or corruption either bribe-taking or bribe-giving, blackmailing, embezzlement or some form of official robbery or malfeasance. Corruption has become epidemic among the Radical leaders, and all are more or less tainted and equally unfit to be trusted. Both the Radical party and the Radical policy must be stamped out of existence. It is folly to talk about retaining either the one or the other and inaugurating reform.

THE Freedmen's Bank, which served the colored people of the country for several years as a rat-hole wherein they could deposit their savings with the assurance that they would not have the opportunity to invest them in unwise speculation, has, to quote the language of the Chicago *Tribune*, at last been turned inside out, and presents a spectacle decidedly disheartening to its depositors. The names of the persons who fattened on the credulity of the ignorant freedmen are given to the world, and are mostly included in the pestiferous body known as the District Ring. Gen. O. O. Howard, the Christian soldier, figured in the transactions as "Honorary Trustee" of the institution. The remuneration received for his invaluable service is not stated, but the General's career in Washington is a guarantee that he has a liberal estimate of his worth as a financial manager. If the parties to whose doors these shameless frauds have been traced escape punishment under the law, it will only prove another instance to illustrate the fact that the corrupt Ring wields a greater power in the District than the courts of justice.

EVEN the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, one of the last sources from which such an admission could have been expected, deems it fair to presume, not merely from the report of the committee on the subject, but from rumors current, that fearful swindling was perpetrated in connection with the management of the Freedmen's bank in Washington. The investigating committee recommend the prosecution of some half dozen persons named; and if they have the evidence to sustain their allegations, this should undoubtedly be done. It will be well to sift that affair to the bottom: and if, in addition to punishing guilty parties, any part of the money hazarded can be recovered it will be well. An effort in that direction is desirable, at all events.

THE Boston *Herald* in a review of the four hundred and twenty-eight printed pages of testimony taken by the Congressional Committee which has investigated the Charleston Navy Yard, says:

> "The testimony presented from vice admirals, commodores, captains, engineers, etc., given under oath, all goes to show that for years the Navy Yard here has been one great concatenation of peculation, corruption and fraud, where the laws of the country have been persistently violated and all national interests made subservient to the enrichment of Washington and local rings. Any ten of the pages ought to be sufficient to make the Secretary of the Navy liable to impeachment and removal, and cut off the heads of the chiefs of every bureau in the department."

Terrific Hail and Rain Storms.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 22.—The hail storm here last evening spent its fury on Morristown, and was but slightly felt four miles from here. The hail stones killed chickens, and many birds on the wing. Plate glass was shattered as easily as the common. Hail stones were found six and three quarter inches in circumference, and the ground was covered with them. Not a greenhouse, hotbed, or skylight in the town escaped, and many plates of stained glass in the church windows were broken. The fruit is greatly damaged, if not ruined, but the storm did not reach the great fruit districts outlying.

In Newton damage was done to buildings, stores, and gardens to the extent of about $25,000, and to bridges in the county, $20,000 additional.

MILFORD, Pa., May 22.—A terrific rain storm, accompanied by hail stones an inch in diameter, passed over the southern part of Pike county yesterday afternoon. Much damage was done to fruit and grain.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Special despatches report heavy storms in various localities in the Northwest during the past twenty-four hours, which have done much damage to crops and property. In Clay county, Iowa, the storm was most destructive, and in Gayville, in the same county, many houses were torn down or wrecked. Hail stones from two to three inches in diameter fell in such quantity as to cover the ground to the depth of four inches. A terrific wind accompanied the storm.

In Lansing, Mich., the storm was severe and destructive. In Sparta, Wis., and Mendota and Rockford, Ill., the fields were deluged and much damage inflicted. No loss of life has been reported.

In Milwaukee a girl aged 8 or 10 years, daughter of George C. Johnson, was struck by lightning and instantly killed while playing with other girls under a tree in front of her father's house, on Walnut street, Saturday afternoon. The lightning struck her on the head, passed down her body and right leg, and tore off the foot at the ankle.

SCRANTON, Pa. May 22.—A furious hail storm swept over the northern portion of this city yesterday afternoon, and caused great damage to the crops. The phenomenon of two dense clouds meeting over a mountain gorge, known as the Notch, about four miles distant, is described as having been weirdly grand. They met with a roar, followed by a crash, when from the broken clouds the water descended in torrents, followed by massive hail stones that looked like pieces of broken ice. The roads were destroyed in several places.

The reservoir of the Providence Water Company was washed away, and on many farms the corn and potatoes were torn out of the ground, while the oats was beaten down as if they had been pressed beneath a heavy roller.

Upward of 400 fruit trees were torn out of the ground at Mr. Stevenson's orchard near Waverly, and in Providence, Dunmore, Dickson, Abington, Jermyn, and Scott the windows were broken in many dwellings by the hail.

A school house at Jermyn, nine miles distant was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. In Dunmore the leaves and blossoms were stripped from the fruit trees as if by an October gale.

ONE of the strangest stories that ever beguiled a winter's night was that of the disappearance of a stone house in London while its owners were journeying in the Holy Land. This could scarcely happen in these days of telegraph and steam. Neighbors who saw the great gate taken away, the furniture removed, and every brick and stone carried off in broad daylight, never imagined the workmen were robbers, and so did not interfere. But, that strange things happen in New York as well as London, was demonstrated beyond a doubt this spring. On that part of Fifth avenue which faces Central Park, an expensive brown stone front house in a nearly unoccupied block, was rented by a shown man calling himself Capt. ——. It was furnished thoroughly and elegantly by some down-town upholsterers, pictures, bronzes, &c., were added, great hampers of wines and provisons were brought, an ice man, a butcher, baker, and grocer were engaged, and the whole establishment ready for its occupants. An old gentleman, a neighbor, with nothing else to do, amused himself by looking at the contents of the house, and one day penetrated the kitchen, where he found plumbers taking out the range, who said "the Captain didn't like it, and had ordered a different patent." The family failed to come for a fortnight, the ice man, the butcher, baker and grocer came for orders, but found no customers. Finally the neighborly old gentleman told a policeman he thought there was something wrong about that house, and so there was—for, on opening it, it was found entirely empty. Not only the furniture was gone, but the mantles, grates, range, furnace, everything portable, was missing. And where is the gallant Capt. ——? Gone to keep a stylish boarding house at the Centennial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE New York *Sun* does not believe there is any likelihood that the Philadelphia Exhibition will be opened to the public on Sundays. The powerful religious assemblages of the country now in session are not only unanimous in their opposition to the demand for its opening, but have adopted means to enforce their judgment. The Methodist Conference at Baltimore has taken action, and the Presbyterian Assembly at Brooklyn has provided for a formidable demonstration in Philadelphia itself. The combined clergy of the principal denominations of the country are very influential in a matter of this kind; and if the Centennial Commissioners were to disregard their warning, thousands of pulpits would ring with denunciation of the management of the Exhibition. The few clergyman who have spoken at the Philadelphia meetings in favor of Sunday opening belong to the feebler denominations that are called heterodox. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia holds that the Exhibition should be opened on Sunday afternoons; but this compromise is not acceptable to the adherents of most other creeds. The great body of the Protestant clergy would rather have the Exhibition fail as a show and as a pecuniary investment than have it opened on any part of Sunday.

—The engine Commodore, No. 87, while standing on a side-track of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, at Chicago, preparatory to taking a train out of the depot, exploded her boiler about eight o'clock Saturday morning. The explosion caused a terrific shock, which broke glass, etc., in the neighborhood, flung large pieces of iron a great distance through the air, and badly scalded five workmen, two of whom, Hatrick Coy and Thomas Flynn, will probably die from their injuries. The lower part of the boiler was found to have become very thin.

—Mrs. Eva Kirkwood, living near Petrolia, Butler county, committed suicide by shooting herself with a pistol, on Saturday. She had been married to Thomas Kirkwood and after residing with him two or three months ran off with his brother. She afterwards lived in Oil City and supported herself by washing. Here she contracted a love for a man named Dixon and followed him to the oil region in Butler county. Hearing he kept a woman in Karns city, she ended her life by suicide.

How to Visit the Exposition.

SUGGESTIONS TO STRANGERS—WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN A SINGLE DAY.

The French phrase, "*Embarras de richesse*," is the one that applies to the difficulty that confronts visitors on their entrance within the Centennial. It has, therefore, been thought worth while to plan out a tour or route that will enable a person to see the most within a visit of one day. Enter the Main Building at the east door of the central aisle. Go at once up stairs to the Massachusetts Educational Department, which is in the gallery overhead of the entrance. From this gallery a grand vista is obtained of the Main Hall. Pass down the main isle to the middle of the building, where the central transept crosses, and the visitors will have gone through the end devoted to the United States. Then pass out the right-hand door and through Memorial Hall, and thence to the art annex. Retrace the course and come back again to the Main Building, walk up to the top of one of the towers of the Main Hall, and there can be had a general view of the geography of the grounds. Coming down again proceed to the end of the Main Hall, passing during this walk along the displays made by foreign countries. Pass now to Machinery Hall and walk to the centre to the Corliss engine; then to the large tank, and returning again to the long lines of Machinery Hall proceed to the end of it and go out the west door. Go up by the Catholic Fountain to the Japanese Building and pass to the English cottages. If the visitor has a State building inquire for it, and visit the State agent. Then go to the United States Government Building, thence to the Woman's Building, thence to the Agricultural Building, thence to the Horticultural Building. A stroll through the grounds towards the Main Building will show many structures devoted to specialties or built by foreign governments. Visitors arriving by the Pennsylvania Railroad will do best to enter at the Belmont gate and enter the west end of the Main Hall and go eastward to the central transept, through Memorial Hall into the art annex back to the main hall of the tower; then to the east end; then back again to the west end and take up the route indicated above.

THE GREAT MUSTANG RACE.—Geo. Parker, the ranchero, who engaged to ride thirty mustang horses three hundred and five miles in fifteen hours on Fleetwood Park course on Thursday, broke down after completing two hundred and twenty-six miles in eleven hours and twenty-four minutes. The race was begun at one minute past 4 o'clock in the morning.

It was not that he had lost pluck, but he had no physical strength to back it. He had foolishly ridden the race wholly in one direction—a most fatiguing exercise. He had spent the best half of a day without food, and had filled his heated body with cold water. He was almost unable to steady himself on horseback, and those who saw him were apprehensive that he might either drop or be thrown from some one of his horses. Finally, at 25 minutes past 3, as he had finished the 226th mile, and was supposed to be about to mount the relay at hand for him, he staggered like a drunken man, and feeling along the front of the judges' stand as a man moves in the dark, with hands outstretched, he entered the doorway, reeled one way and another, and dropped into a chair. From the chair he fell heavily into the arms of the rancheros and hostlers. They laid him on the floor, and bathed his head until a physician arrived. "I am stone blind," the prostrate rider moaned. "Oh, I shall never see again."

The physician examined the rider's eyes, Vision had really fled from one of them. He told Parker that the ailment was only temporary and urged him to mount a horse and continue the race. Parker said, painfully: "I am blind. I never can ride any more. If I wasn't so I would yet win the race."

This race recalls the fact that in 1846 Gen. Fremont rode on mustangs 800 miles in eight days in the far west, including all stoppages and nearly two days detention—a whole day and a night at Monterey and nearly two half days at San Luis Obispo.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—*Many Persons Killed and Injured.*—The steamer Pat Cleburne, while attempting to land alongside the Arkansas Belle, three miles below Evansville, Ind., about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, exploded her boilers, took fire and burned to the water's edge, finally sinking on Cincinnati bar.

The Belle was badly wrecked; both of her chimneys were knocked down; the books and papers were all lost. The following are known to be lost; Capt. Dick Fowler, Richard Partridge, express messenger, Chas. Cotton, second mate, Mattison, of Paducah, Walter McElhenny, engineer, a man name unknown: is a large man, short, black hair, high forehead, whiskers on chin and mustache; supposed by some to be G. G. Berry, of Louisville, and by others Harris, representing Flint, Lewis & Co., St. Louis; more probably Mann, of Lewistown, Pa.

R. Humphrey, first clerk, Alex. Porter, second clerk, Arthur Brown, third clerk, are wounded, the first seriously; the second slightly, and the third badly. James Weston, the second engineer, badly burned; George Smith watchman, fatally burned; Major Moore, mail agent, slightly burned; John McCune, pilot, badly hurt; John Lawson, porter, slightly burned; James Day, violinist, slightly burned; Chas. Smith, deck passenger, thigh broken in two places; Frank Redden, striker, fatally hurt; Geo. W. Nichols, of Jewell, Ills., badly burned; Jordan, Scott, Bower, Neal Hancock, Dan Lewis and Geo. Mansfield, rousters, four slightly and one seriously hurt; Thomas McCrun, striker, slightly scalded; Harvey, of Strauss & Bro., Cincinnati, severely burned.

The Arkansas Belle took the wounded and dead to Evansville at 4 A. M. The Cleburne had nineteen rousters; five were saved and fourteen are missing.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A MAN AND WOMAN.—A special Wilmington dispatch to the Phila. *Times* says that two strangers, man and wife, arrived at the Black Horse Hotel, in that city, about five weeks ago, giving no names. They appeared to have no business, and occupied themselves walking about, gave no information of where they came from, and were extremely reticent in their manner. Saturday night they appeared to be in unusually good spirits and retired to bed early. Sunday morning a servant called them at 9 o'clock for breakfast, but receiving no answer went away and concluded not to disturb them. In the afternoon a policeman was called in, who, upon looking through the lattice-work of the window, discovered the woman lying upon her back, with her hands across her breast, and apparently dead. The door was then broken open by the officer, who found the man and woman side by side, dead, and a bottle of laudanum upon the stand by the bedside and a razor on a chair that was drawn near the bed. It is the general supposition that had the laudanum failed to do its deadly work the job would have been finished with the razor. They were both Germans, and came to Wilmington from the East, but what portion of the East no one knows. The woman was apparently about twenty-five years of age and the man thirty-five.

News and Other Notings.

—Orth, Minister to Austria, has resigned.

—Australia will exhibit 93 varieties of apples at Philadelphia.

—The thirty-first year of the pontificate of Pius IX. commenced on Sunday.

—Pennsylvania has 235 beer breweries, more than any other State in the Union.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend steel-railing all their tracks, as the iron railing wears out.

—The *Patriot* advises Mr. Cameron to accept, as it would be a pity to spoil Mr. Mackey's adroit and skillful negotiation.

—Organized parties of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition will leave Europe shortly, one from Italy being mentioned.

—The pictures and mosaics sent by the Pope to the Exhibition have been entered in the American department by Archbishop Wood.

—The N. O. *Picayune* says there were twenty-nine negroes killed in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, during the recent disturbance there.

—The statue of Columbus, the gift of Italy to America, is to arrive from Carrara in time to be inaugurated on the 4th of July in Philadelphia.

—Mr. Manton Marble has sold out his interest in the *New York World* and retires from its editorship. Wm. Henry Hurlbert takes his place.

—A meteoric stone, about a foot in circumference, fell in the town of Northumberland on Friday night. When found it was quite hot.

—A sixty-five year old idiot is on his way to the centennial with a wheelbarrow full of ore, which he is bringing all the way from the State of Missouri.

—A "press-mill" in Dupoint's powder works, near Wilmington, Delaware, exploded on Saturday morning, killing four men—all employed in the works.

—About two hundred men in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shops at Reading have been notified to suspend operations. Reason, no work for them.

—May blossoms covered with winter's feathery snowflakes. A heavy snow storm was reported as having taken place west of Laramie City, Wyoming, on Monday.

—Ira D. Sankey now sings in the choir of the M. E. Church at Newcastle. It is said this gentleman belonged to Christy's Minstrels, under the name of Frank Lesley, years ago.

—Hon. Daniel Kalbfus, counsel for the defense in the Yost murder trial, slept for ten hours at a Pottsville hotel with the gas escaping and with no ventilation. But it is hard to kill a lawyer with gas.

—Last Friday night a terrific hurricane struck Red River station, in Montague county, Texas, and demolished every house in the town. The roof of one house was blown a distance of three miles across Red river into the Indian Territory.

—On Friday evening the lightning struck the large saw mill of Ira Stockwell, at Lyons, Iowa, which was destroyed by fire in an incredibly short time. Loss, $60,000. About 150 men are thrown out of employment.

—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Oxford air shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company at Scranton, on Saturday, by which one man was killed and four others were severely injured.

—An Indiana farmer's wife invented a machine that will prove of vast benefit to every woollen manufacturer in the country. It is a wool-feeder and weigher, and is one of the most complete and delicate machines ever invented.

—A simple and effectual remedy for the prevention of milk turning sour in summer time consists in adding to each quart fifteen grains of bicarbonate of soda. This does not affect the taste of the milk, while it facilitates its digestion.

—Dom Pedro has telegraphed Carlos Gomez, the Brazilion composer, to compose a suitable piece of music for the Centennial, and send it along in time to be played at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July by Gilmore's band.

—A Richmond (Va.) dispatch says that a fire damp explosion occurred on Saturday at the old Midlothian coal-pit, Chesterfield county, by which eight men were killed and two badly injured. Five of the killed were white, and three colored.

—Hon. Newton Morse, of Natick, successor of the forger Winslow from the Fourth Massachusetts Senatorial District, has fled, having appropriated $3,000 of the funds of the town of Natick. He is said to have squandered large sums at faro.

—Hon. W. E. Fink, the nominee of the Ohio Democracy for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a devout and exemplary Roman Catholic, and this discovery already portends that a "dead set" is to be made against candidates of that faith in the coming campaign.

—Levi Stine, the juror in the Yost murder trial at Pottsville who has been ill with pneumonia for the last week, died on Wednesday night. His death will cause a very great delay in the trial, which cannot be resumed until July. The present jury will be discharged.

—What remains of Commodore Perry's flagship Lawrence will shortly be placed upon exhibition at Philadelphia. It has been taken from the harbor of Erie and it will be cut up and sold for canes, chairs, &c. The hull of the Lawrence has laid for sixty years in Misery Bay, where it was sunk after the battle.

—A California inventor has patented a contrivance for driving sewing machines, which does away with the treadle. A number of springs are moved by clockwork and governed by a lever so nicely that the needle may be made to move at any desired rate of speed. The machine will run for about an hour and a quarter with one winding up.

—An explosion of gas in the basement of the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington on Friday afternoon, besides killing one man, a carpenter, who had been at work in the building, and seriously burning another, caused havoc to the glass in the windows in the halls and created quite a commotion among Senators in the Chamber.

—Governor Tilden has signed the bill allowing a wife to testify in favor of her husband in criminal cases; the law does not compel her, however, to be a witness. This is the first innovation ever made by the New York Legislature upon the old common law rule prohibiting husband and wife from testifying for or against each other in criminal cases.

—The Clarion *Democrat* says: "It has been definitely settled that General White is again to be the Republican candidate for Congress in this district. It is also the unanimous expression of all Democrats, and also of the numerous Republicans who are not White-washed, that Hon. Geo. A. Jenks should again take the field and effect the same result as in 1874."

—Rochester detectives, in order to find out whether a man found dead on a railroad had been killed by a train or murdered, fixed an effigy in exactly the position in which a witness had seen him before the train passed over him. The figure was injured in places corresponding to the man's wounds, and that was regarded as disproving the murder theory.

—A dispatch from Wheeling, to the Pittsburgh papers, dated Saturday, says: "Joblin, who left Carthage, Mo., with a wheelbarrow containing fifty pounds of minerals for the Centennial, and the seventy-nine-year-old gentleman that left New Albany, Ind., about three weeks ago for the same point, passed through this city this morning. Both are in good spirits."

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, by Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters!"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides two machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of sale make it possible to please every person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than each charged with its own business, thoroughly organized, a subsidiary establishment in the great whole."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of the departments, for those who prefer ready-made clothing, with its Furnishing Department, including a full line of dry goods, making our own, first class, in the Cutting and Trimming Department, Hosiery, Underwear, Hat and Cap, Boot and Shoe, Trunk and Valise, Millinery, Dressmaking, Upholstering, Carpet, Curtain and Shade, Feather Renovating, Repairing, Receiving Room, Packing and Shipping Department, Boys' Clothing Department, Children's Department, with its separate entrance for little folks, Cashier's Department, with its Bureau of Information, Delivery Department, the Counting House, with its book-keepers and accountants, Manager's Department, Examiners' Department, and other offices of the firm, Engraving, Printing, Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Registering, Receiving and Delivering, and in a thousand and one other departments to carry on a business amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually?"

A. "Indeed it is! Even the Superintendent of the Cashier's Department, with its Bureau of Information, Delivery Department, the Counting House, with its book-keepers and accountants, Manager's Department, Examiners' Department, and other offices of the firm, Engraving, Printing, Electrotyping, Stereotyping, Registering, Receiving and Delivering, and in a thousand and one other departments to carry on a business amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually?"

V. "$3,000,000! Immense! Is it possible that people from here, from all parts of the country, come to the house to buy cheap and get good goods?"

A. "Exactly! You have hit the nail on the head! People from here, from all parts of the country, come to the house to buy cheap and get good goods on low prices and small profits."

V. "What are the profits made on goods, much about?"

A. "Our system of business does away with much about!"

A. "Our system of business does away with price, no deviation; One Price to all; a guarantee of perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded if the buyer cannot be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer!"

A. "Nothing. And the treatment of customers is perfect."

V. "Well, I thank you for all the information you have given me."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to us. Call again, and be sure to call at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, Sixth and Market. Good morning."

V. "Thank you! I shall be sure to do so. Good morning."

—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* opposes the reduction of the price of admission to the Centennial. In the history of the world no exhibition at all comparable to it has ever been seen for so small a fee. Its conclusion is that "those who will not, or can, not, raise fifty cents to see this show, would not look at it if they were carried into it and set down in the midst of its wonders."

—Another mustang race has been arranged at New York. Ten thousand dollars are staked that Francisco Peralta, the Mexican, could ride 250 miles, and accomplish 155 miles within eleven hours. The start was to be made at twelve o'clock yesterday, at Fleetwood Park, if the weather proved favorable. Parker has fully recovered his eyesight, and is now as well as before his late ride.

—George Peck, D. D., brother of Bishop Jesse Peck, of the Methodist Church, died at Scranton on Saturday. At the age of eighteen Mr. Peck became a preacher, and went to Scranton to preach the Gospel when the site of the city was a wilderness. He was the author of many works, including a history of Wyoming Valley, and in 1848 was elected editor-in-chief of the *Christian Advocate*. His age was seventy-nine.

—The Attorney-General of Massachusetts has given his opinion that the recommendation to mercy on account of his youth, which accompanied the verdict in the case of Pomeroy, the boy murderer, is not a part of the Court record of the trial. If the Supreme Court confirms this view the Governor and Council will probably attach no more weight to the recommendation than they would if it came from outsiders.

—At 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon a severe storm passed over Pittsburgh. It was of short duration, lasting not half an hour, but did considerable damage. Several buildings were damaged, but no lives were lost. The lightning struck a chimney of the new Seventh Avenue Hotel, while the guests were at dinner. The falling chimney crushed in the roof of the kitchen, slightly injuring eight girls employed in the house.

—The Emperor of Brazil is certainly one of the greatest travelers of the time. Twice in the past few weeks he has crossed the American continent, stopping only to look at objects of interest—never to rest. Now he is off to New Orleans, and he is planning an extended tour to Europe, besides other visits to different parts, of the United States. The Emperor is a man of extraordinary energy, and in his earnest pursuit of knowledge has but few rivals.

—At Mahanoy City, at five o'clock Monday afternoon, Michael Kehoe, a brother of the famous Jack Kehoe, a leading Molly Maguire, now in jail in Pottsville awaiting trial, was arrested on the charge of murdering George K. Smith, at Yorktown, Carbon county, Pa., in 1862. He was arrested at his house after having left the mines, where he has been working for the last three years, putting in full time, and was taken to the Carbon county jail on Tuesday.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Archbishop Purcell to the priesthood was celebrated in Cincinnati on Sunday by a mouster procession of different Catholic societies, which were reviewed by the Archbishop at the Cathedral. The Archbishop received numerous presents, among them a gold chalice valued at $4,000, a diamond cross valued at $5,000, a gold drinking goblet from Cardinal McCloskey, and many other gifts. The exercises closed on Tuesday.

—Some idea of the dimensions of the gigantic bronze statute of Liberty, to be erected at the entrance of New York harbor, may be conveyed by the fact that the shoulders are more than twelve metres broad, and the head seven metres high from the chin to the top. The legs measure several metres in circumference. A man can easily ensconce himself in many of the folds of the drapery; and the light which the statue holds in its hand is such that two persons can walk round it and pass each other, or take a chair and sit down.

—Woman's pluck receives a notable illustration in the case of a Holyoke (Mass.) widow. Her husband had been sick two years, and had died, leaving her with two children and a debt of $400. She went to work in a mill and never lost a day. Besides doing her week's work, she took in washing for two families. Her children she placed in school, and has paid their expenses, asking no help from any one. By honest hard work she paid off the debt of $400, and, besides supporting and educating two children, has put by $400 against a time of need.

—In the *habeas corpus* case of the eleven persons held as accessories in the Molly Maguire murders in Schuylkill county, the court has determined to hold Michael Lawlor, John Kehoe and John Gibbons in prison until the day of trial. Christopher Donnelly, John Morris, Dennis F. Canning, Patrick Butler, Michael O'Brien, Frank O'Neill, Frank McHugh, and Patrick Dolan, sr., will be admitted to bail in sums ranging from $4,000 to $7,000 each. These men are indicted for complicity in the murders of Sanger and Uren. Wm. and Jesse Major, Gomer James and conspiracy to murder Wm. M. Thomas.

—A Millersburg special to the *Journal* reports a serious mishap on Saturday at Hinkston [illegible] Maysville & Lexington [illegible] long span bridge gave way [illegible] weight of the north-bound train. [illegible] gineer discovered the bridge [illegible] when one fourth of the way over, [illegible] tempted to return, but not before [illegible] turned on full steam and succeeded [illegible] ting nearly over, when the [illegible] way. A passenger coach only [illegible] water below, the bridge having [illegible] Thirty passengers were [illegible] and all were more or less [illegible]

—Nearly half a century ago [illegible] the name of Loomis, living [illegible] Pawlet, Vt., was compelled [illegible] from the town, which was [illegible] finally became a charge upon [illegible] she then made a row like [illegible] let should not be without a [illegible] years. She will be one hundred [illegible] in October, 1876, and the [illegible] expire some time next winter. [illegible] had offers of marriage during [illegible] ence, but her answer always [illegible] not swap the town of Pawlet [illegible] man living." The town [illegible] now resides, is over a mile [illegible] village. Last fall she made [illegible] to the village on foot.

—The Detroit *Tribune* says a [illegible] blind man has lately been [illegible] his aged wife across the [illegible] their way following the line of [illegible] tracks. On Saturday afternoon [illegible] Ecorse on the Canada Southern [illegible] sat down to rest upon a [illegible] point where the road makes [illegible] and were surprised by a [illegible] which was upon them almost [illegible] were aware of their danger. [illegible] sprang to her feet and made [illegible] to drag her sightless [illegible] track. She saved his life but [illegible] for she had scarcely pushed [illegible] fatal rails when the pilot [illegible] struck her down.

—In Memorial Hall there will [illegible] as the "Centennial Safe," [illegible] make. In it are to be locked [illegible] 1876, a large number of [illegible] this year, including albums of [illegible] tographs of leading men [illegible] safe is closed it will be [illegible] ington and placed under the [illegible] the capitol. The iron doors [illegible] open so that the Centennial [illegible] ways be seen, but the [illegible] are not to be opened [illegible] Mr. Peter Cooper, whose [illegible] safe, and to whose generosity [illegible] debted for it, will close [illegible] W. C. Bryant the other, [illegible] be turned by Mr. B. [illegible] National Exchange Bank [illegible]

—The Pottsville *Miners'* [illegible] Monday says: Saturday [illegible] Kinsley, or Kinsley, of [illegible] was superintending the [illegible] works at Spring City, [illegible] telling him to hurry home [illegible] if he would see his wife [illegible] graphed to Reading and [illegible] of the express train, which [illegible] at 2.30 P. M., instructed to [illegible] Royer's Ford. This train did [illegible] and as he was about to [illegible] to get on board, the train [illegible] Pottsville at 7.40 came [illegible] nearly full speed. The [illegible] got safely across the track, [illegible] probably the current of air, [illegible] der one of the cars of the [illegible] In an instant he was a [illegible] ated corpse. When [illegible] was exposed, and for a short [illegible] tion could be seen. The [illegible] home on No. 6 train, but [illegible] reached Philadelphia the [illegible

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

RIDAY, - - MAY 26, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

ere, There, and the Other Place.

—There will be more Fourth of July this ar than there ever was.

—For a brown stout cobbler, ready made, ly at the Mountain House bar.

—The farmers very generally belong to ober tribe of Complainters about this time.

—Twenty cents for butter and twelve and f cents for eggs are the ruling prices in market just now.

—A splendid stock of new goods of every cription just received at the cheap cash re of Myers & Lloyd.

—The *Globe* says that Huntingdon is *filled* h beautiful shade trees. Wonder what be come of the people?

—Sergeant Singer, of the Cambria Guard, been assigned the position of color bearer the Fifth Regiment, P. V. G.

—Prime calico, fine in texture and elegant style, can now be had for six cents per d at the cheap store of Myers & Lloyd.

—Between two and three hundred em- yes have this week been discharged m the Pa. R. R. Co.'s shops at Altoona.

—For a delicious glass of soda water, of e desired flavor, draw at sight on E. C. rish's elegant fountain, now in full play.

—A \$3 suit of clothing can be bought \$3 50 at the store of Myers & Lloyd. er suits higher and lower in price. Go see.

—The beautiful ceremony of crowning the ue of the Blessed Virgin will take place the Church of the Holy Name on Sunday ening next.

—How the Johnstown *Tribune* makes asion Thursday fall on the 25th of May my year is one of those things which no can find out.

—The extra quantity of *local* matter in the rent issue of the *Standard* is accounted for the fact that the scissors grinder was in Hollidaysburg one day last week.

—The Hollidaysburg *Tribune*, are there not Johns legislate among the nominees of the Demo- atic county convention, without coming the county convention, over Mr. Wissinger? If not want to find out what a "King ist" is just call on Myers & Lloyd. They e it them good at the low price of \$1.50 r pair, minus the buttons and button-holes.

—Yesterday (Ascension Thursday) was served as a holiday by the Catholic Church throughout Christendom, in commemoration the ascension of our Lord into heaven.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* completed thirtieth year on Wednesday, and we re- ice to hear that it never was in a more prosperous condition. Forever float that standard sheet.

—A young man named Updegrave had one his arms cut off between the wrist and ow by a circular saw, at a mill about e miles south of Scalp Level, this coun- , Wednesday forenoon. No particulars.

—At 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon an ion will be made to sell at public outcry large planing mill and other property ging to the "Ebensburg Mining and ufacturing Company." See advertise- t.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* puts Neff man in our county jail and leaves him there notwithstanding he was held to bail Judge Dean in the sum of \$500 to appear answer the simple charge of assault and ery.

—Impressed with the belief that his son ard did not commit suicide, but that he ld be foully dealt with, Mr. Louis Black of- ers a reward of \$1,000 for any information y will lead to the apprehension and con- ion of the murderer.

—A Sunday School convention will be held Johnstown on Wednesday and Thursday t week, and ample arrangements have n made by members of the various Pro- tant churches there to suitably entertain them a distance who may see proper to at- d.

—Charles Jenkins was drowned in the Conemaugh river, at Shawsville, Clearfield unty, on Monday last. He was employed a lumberman, and attempted to swim the r for the purpose of getting a boat, but n taken with cramps and sank to rise no re.

—E. K. Martin, Esq., whose admission to law is noticed elsewhere, was on Monday ternized among the Legal fraternity of ensburg—an event which lends the *Intelligencer* to pay a high tribute to Martin's intellectual abilities and well known inde- ndence of character.

—Wm. M'Closkey, a member during the r of the Veteran Reserve Corps, adver- es in a Lebanon journal that he recently ved his discharge paper somewhere on the ute between Johnstown and Altoona, ys that the finder, if it has been found, ll forward the missing paper to George H. ter, Lebanon, Pa.

—A carver in the hands of a young man ed Thompson Hopkins, of East Mahoning township, Indiana county, was acci- tally discharged on Monday last, and the ting the head of a ten-year old girl ed M'Manus, killed her instantly. An- terrible warning against the careless ling of loaded fire-arms.

—Mr. James M. Burk, of Portage, this nty, is the happy possessor of a violin was brought from Paris by Rev. D. allizin when he first came to America. ng desirous of seeing this old time in- ment—one of the few remaining memen- of the renowned prince and priest—can ly by calling on Mr. Burk.

—Mr. Peter Long, of Croyle township, ht to our office yesterday a hen's egg suring 7¼x6¼ inches, laid by a Little nique pullet, slightly mixed with some brown breed. The same hen produced g which measured 9x6¼ inches but it unfortunately broken before Mr. L. had to present it to the printer man.

—The Altoona *Mirror* discovered what it posed was a huge mare's nest in shape of real estate ring among the legal fraternity Blair county, but as we have heard noth- of the investigation which it thought ld be made at Argument Court, on nday last, We take it for granted that re were no eggs in the nest after all.

—Mr Stephen A. Chase, who for several rs past has been afflicted with that dread ase, consumption, died at the residence his father-in-law, James Murray, Esq., this place, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday rning last, aged about 34 years. Funeral the Catholic cemetery at 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning. May he rest in peace.

—In honor of our good friend, A. H. Fiske, who was first appointed postmaster at Wilmore in May, 1869, and reappointed February, 1877, the name of said post-office has been changed from Fallen Timber to , the change to take effect on and after first day of July next. Of course Mr. ke is to be continued as postmaster.

—Hawker and Ross, the two young men recently confined in our county jail for as- ting depot policeman Walters, of Johns- n, were released one day last week on yment of costs, but the victim of their se, not being satisfied with the arrange- t, caused the re-arrest and return of both m on Monday last to their old quarters.

—The stately mansion of our esteemed nd, H. G. Dern, of the Altoona *Tribune*, s inaugurated of about twenty dollars' ue of wearing apparel a few nights ago. e are sorry that Harry was made the vic- , but glad that the thief, mean though he is, stole from an editor, had discretion ough to go for a rich one while he was at it.

—A certain prominent Republican of Blacklick township is advised to keep his ir out of the Democratic pie until he is to read his title clear to such meddling interferences. The Democrats of that town- p, like the Democrats elsewhere, feel that y can hoe their own rows without any from outside meddlers. A word to the .

—Messrs. M. A. Quartz, J. G. Lake, G. Gardner, J. G. Hasson and John D. Evans, members of the "Ebensburg Sport- g Club," went to the reservoir near Hollis- rg, on Tuesday morning last, and on Wednesday evening with 23 bass and 80 or 90 catfish from eight to sixteen inches in length—all the result of one day's outfitting and outlying, if not the art kind of lying.

—Capt. Davis, of the Cambria Guard, has assurances from Prof. John Hart that he will be here on Decoration day and give recitations appropriate to the occasion at the several cemeteries to be visited. The Professor will also give one of his inimitable entertainments at the Court House on the evening of the same day, under the auspices and on behalf of the "sojer boys," which we trust will be well patronized.

—Messrs. Fisk Conrad and Geo. W. Stroop, of Tyrone, the former a real estate and insurance agent and an aspirant for Senatorial honors under Democratic auspices, and the latter the amiable and handsome little editor of the *Tyrone Democrat*, did us the honor of a visit on Monday last, having come to look in on our county convention and see which way the cat was going to jump on the Senatorial question. Welcome—well, come soon again.

—Edwin K. Martin, Esq., who for the past year or more has been pursuing his legal studies at the office of F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., was on Thursday last admitted to the practice of his profession, after undergoing a very thorough and exceedingly creditable examination. Mr. Martin has returned to Lancaster, his former home, where he proposes to locate, and where we trust he will accumulate a large fortune in the practice of the law.

—One day last week, Sam'l Sullenbarger, aged fifteen years, of Friend's Cove, Bedford county, put one of his feet on the trigger of a gun and his mouth to the muzzle thereof, his intention being to find out whether or not the weapon was loaded. The usual result followed—his foot slipped, the trigger snapped, the gun went of, the tow wad, which with a charge of powder was all the fuzee contained, lodged in his brain, and death ensued almost instantaneously.

—We are glad to learn that our young friend James F. Hughes, son of Mr. Henry Hughes of Summitville, has recently established himself in the tin, copper and sheet-iron manufacturing business at Gallitzin, and that he is almost up to his eyes in work. Jimmy is an excellent mechanic, having few or no superiors in any branch of his trade, but his best hold is tin roofing, for which he is prepared to make the most liberal contracts. We wish him abundant prosperity.

—An immense cave has been unearthed in Juniata township, Bedford county, just in time to afford a refuge, away from the world's gaze, to those of the masculine species who are not able or not willing to wear good clothes now that elegant wearing apparel, of the best styles and most substantial make, can be bought at wonderful low prices from that oldest and most reliable of Altoona clothiers, Mr. Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Twelfth street, in said city.

—When the doctors tell us to avoid costive habits they refer of course to our internal improvements and not to our external habiliments, but it is none the less true that costive habits can unvarnishly be avoided by those who make it a rule to buy all their made-up clothing at Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown where a superb stock of Spring goods has just been opened for the inspection and purchase of all who may wish to replenish their wardrobes.

—One of our exchanges very irreverently remarks that "the star spangled centennial stockings are much in vogue now-a-days, and the girls, as they trip over the muddy crossings, gently warble, 'Oh, can you see,' etc."—how it is possible for any young man to attempt to make love to us who has not discrimination enough to recognize the fact that S. J. Hess, of 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, has the largest stock of ready-made clothing and the lowest scale of prices of any dealer in Cambria county?

—At the inspection of the Fifth Regiment, P. N. G., held in Altoona on Saturday last, the Cambria Guard, of this place and the Jefferson Guard, of Wilmore, otherwise known as Companies A and H, were highly complimented for their soldierly bearing and great proficiency in military evolutions. The other eight companies comprising the regiment also elicited much praise, and Gov. Hartranft and staff, who reviewed the regiment, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appearance and conduct of troops.

—It may be a little late to notice the fact that Messrs. Cooper & Mellon, of Chest Springs, have received a large and varied assortment of Spring goods of every description, but it is never too late to advise our readers thereaway to extend to said firm a liberal patronage, which indeed it well deserves. Selling strictly for cash, they sell as cheap as any dealer in the county, and being clever and obliging withal, they are worthy of everybody's custom, and no one we are sure will have reason to regret buying from them.

—Phil. M'Donald's corn and potatoes are up already and the way they came to be up is told in this wise: Phil. had engaged Davy Evans to furrow his lot, but as Davy failed to come at the appointed time, Phil. got a horse and did his own furrowing, after which he put in his crop of corn and potatoes. On the evening of the same day, while the M'Donald household were attending May devotions at the Catholic church, Davy proceeded to fulfil his little engagement, and as a consequence Phil's cereals and esculents have come to the surface long before the appointed time. And that's where the laugh comes in on Philip.

—Whether guilty or not, the Molly Maguires seem destined to bear the blame for the brutal assault committed upon Mr. Patrick O'Brien at Gallitzin, on Saturday night last, and it is difficult to conceive that any man or set of men not imbued with the hellish spirit which seems to actuate that infamous organization could have so deliberately planned and executed an outrage as serious in its consequences and as diabolical in its evident intentions as was this one. Still we are prone to believe that it was rather an act of personal revenge than the ultimatum of a secret conclave formed for the commission of deliberate murder.

—Jas. H. McMasters, Esq., editor of the N. Y. *Freeman's Journal*, was in Pittsburgh the other day and made no secret of the fact that he had information from his correspondent at Rome, who is a clerk at the Vatican and therefore entirely reliable, that the boundaries of the Pittsburgh diocese have been extended so as to take in the property and institutions of the Sisters of Mercy in Cambria and Westmoreland counties, and also St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe—said changes having been made in compliance with the petition of forty-three priests of the diocese, presented to the Pope through Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia.

PROGRAMME FOR DECORATION DAY.—The various organizations that design to participate will meet at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday next, where an oration will be delivered by A. V. Barker, Esq., after which the procession will form in the following order, and proceed to Lloyd's cemetery, where remarks will be made by J. N. MacGonigle and J. G. Thomas; thence to Congregational cemetery, remarks by Rev. T. R. Jones; thence to the Catholic cemetery, remarks by Rev. J. Boyle. Following will be the order of procession:

Chief Marshal—C. T. Roberts.
Silver Cornet Band.
Drum Corps.
Jefferson Guard.
Cambria Guard.
Decorating Committee.
Sabbath Schools.
Boys of Mount Gallitzin Seminary.
Dauntless Fire Company.
Citizens.

After the ceremonies are gone through with the procession will return to the Court House and disband.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—Hon. John Reilly, member of Congress from this district, gives notice to candidates for nomination as cadets to the Naval Academy at Annapolis that a competitive examination will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Thursday, June 10, 1876. Candidates must present satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, and must be over fourteen and less than eighteen years of age, physically sound, well formed, and of robust constitution, and must pass a satisfactory examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, English grammer, and geography. The successful candidate will be required to report at the Academy on June 21st.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—In compliance with the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, and in fulfillment of the duties for which they had been chosen, the delegates elected in the several districts of the county on Saturday last assembled at the Court House in this place at 1 o'clock, p.m., on Monday, and were soon after called to order by Isaac Wike, Esq., Chairman aforesaid, who in a few pertinent remarks counseled harmony and hoped for the best results. This done, the Convention at once proceeded to the election of a permanent Chairman, for which position Hon. John F. Barnes and Mr. James King, of Johnstown, were both named. On a ballot being taken, Mr. James King was declared the successful aspirant, the vote standing 47 to 45. The organization was thereupon completed by the selection of Messrs. H. A. Shaffer, A. D. Criste and M. F. Kelly as Secretaries, to which number, at a later stage of the proceedings, Messrs. M. P. Condon and Geo. W. Keugh were also added.

Thus prepared for business, the President of the Convention called for the credentials of the several delegates, which were presented in the following order:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Adams Twp.—Lewis W. Shank, Josiah Helsel.
Allegheny Twp.—Charles McManamy. A. J. Sill.
Barr Twp.—John D. Eger, F. C. Snyder.
Blacklick Twp.—Charles Fachaugh, Albert Wissinger.
Cambria Twp.—John O'Connell, John Farren.
Cambria Bor.—Neil McAnany, John Kintz.
Carrolltown Bor.—Julius Stich, P. L. Eck.
Carroll Twp.—Peter Cain, Andrew Strittmatter.
Chest Twp.—Jacob Kirkpatrick, Christ. Warner.
Chest Springs Bor.—D. C. Little, Charles Porter.
Clearfield Twp.—Jacob Nagle, John Durbin.
Conemaugh Bor.—Joseph Freidhoff, John Widman, 1st Ward; John Kiper, Joseph Snyder, 2d Ward.
Conemaugh Twp.—Jere. Wissinger, H. R. Shaffer.
Coopersdale Bor.—George Adams, D. R. Hess, jr.
Croyle Twp.—John Rorabaugh, Adam Boyer.
East Conemaugh Bor.—Thomas Egan, David Humphreys.
Ebensburg Bor.—Joseph McDonald, Joseph Skelly, East Ward; Geo. W. Oatman, John A. Kennedy, West Ward.
Franklin Bor.—Lawrence Furlong, James Russell.
Gallitzin Bor.—M. F. Kelly, Francis Cronour.
Gallitzin Bor.—John Bradley, Charles Cooney.
Jackson Twp.—Jackson Rager, Elias Ream.
Johnstown Bor.—John Frank, John Seigh, 1st Ward; John F. Barnes, Conrad Raab, 2d Ward; James King, George Raab, 3d Ward; Samuel W. Miller, George Millheiser, 4th Ward; John Hamilton, Charles Hostine, 5th Ward; Wm. Lohr, Conrad Border, 6th Ward.
Loretto Bor.—Robert T. Shields, H. T. O'Friel.
Millville Bor.—Henry A. Miller, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Robert Sagerson, Michael Ryan, 2d Ward.
Munster Twp.—A. D. Criste, Frank C. O'Hara.
Prospect Bor.—Hugh McMonigle, Thomas Martin.
Richland Twp.—Bernard Ness, Ehrhart Maltzi.
Stony Creek Twp.—Jacob A. Hite, Valentine Ripple.
Summerhill Twp.—Thomas Doran, James Keating.
Summitville Bor.—A. J. Stewart, M. P. Condon.
Susquehanna Twp.—John Somerville, John Manlon.
Taylor Twp.—Patrick Tibe, Jas. B. Clark.
Washington Twp.—Christ. Leib, John Lahey.
White Twp.—Perry Troxell, J. H. Walters.
Woodvale Bor.—John Hinderer, W. Keugh.
Wilmore Bor.—Michael Duggan, Tobias Wolff.
Upper Yoder Twp.—George Kulss, Yost Hostine.
Lower Yoder Twp.—James Rush, George Heubach.

The seat of Mr. Tobias Wolff, of Wilmore, was contested by Mr. P. F. Kirby, who had been substituted by Mr. Philip Burnheimer, but a subsequent admission in writing on part of the latter gentleman that his own election had been irregular, prompted the Convention to admit Mr. Wolff without further ceremony.

The formation of a county ticket being the next thing in order, and the selection of two candidates for Assembly being the first step in that direction, the following named gentlemen were thereupon presented for the suffrages of the Convention: Messrs. N. Horne, John Downey, John Hannan, James J. Thomas, John Fenlon and John S. Rhey. The ballotings hereto appended indicate the result, as announced by the Chairman:

FOR ASSEMBLY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Horne	35	41	34	21	26
Downey	42	42	48		
Hannan	23	20	20	23	(withd'n.)
Thomas	30	41	41	39	48
Fenlon	27	23	22	10	16
Rhey	5	2	1	3	4

Messrs. Downey and Thomas having received the requisite number of votes, were declared the nominees for Assembly, and the choice of each, as announced respectively after the third and fourth ballots, was made unanimous, except that two or three dissenting voices were heard when such motion was made on behalf of Mr. Downey.

Thus ended the rivalry for legislative honors, and after it came the "tug of war" in the effort to select a candidate for Sheriff—a position for which there was no lack of aspirants, as will be seen by the list of names appended, to wit: Messrs. C. F. O'Donnell, John Ryan, Wm. Linton, D. A. Luther, James C. Murray, W. D. McClelland, James Griffin, George Shaffer and Wm. Cole. Fifty-three ballots followed in as rapid succession as possible before the final result was reached, which did not occur until nearly eight o'clock—seven hours after the assembling of the convention. Below we present the several ballots:

THE FIRST EIGHT BALLOTS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
O'Donnell	24	24	26	24	24	24	24	25
Ryan	23	24	25	26	26	27	26	26
Linton	14	18	16	21	22	24	25	22
Luther	10	8	9	9	10	9	9	10
Murray	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
McClelland	4	2	4	2	(withdrawn.)			
Griffin	3	3			"			
Shaffer	2	2			"			
Cole	4	2	2		"			

THE NEXT SEVEN BALLOTS.

	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.
O'Donnell	25	25	27	26	25	24	25
Ryan	28	28	26	28	27	28	28
Linton	22	21	21	21	22	20	21
Luther	9	9	10	9	10	10	9
Murray	8	7	7	7	8	9	9

SEVEN MORE BALLOTS.

	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22d.
O'Donnell	26	26	28	28	30	31	33
Ryan	28	28	27	26	26	29	28
Linton	22	21	22	24	21	21	21
Luther	8	7	8	8	8	5	7
Murray	7	7	5	5	5	5	

The name of Mr. Murray was withdrawn after the twenty-first ballot and that of Mr. Luther after the twenty-second ballot.

ANOTHER BATCH OF SEVEN.

	23d.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.
O'Donnell	32	36	37	35	33	33	34
Ryan	34	33	34	33	33	32	30
Linton	25	21	21	23	21	25	24

STILL ANOTHER BATCH.

	30th.	31st.	32d.	33d.	34th.	35th.	36th.
O'Donnell	37	36	36	35	36	36	37
Ryan	30	32	31	33	31	34	33
Linton	24	20	21	23	23	19	20

SEVEN MORE OF THEM.

	37th.	38th.	39th.	40th.	41st.	42d.	43d.
O'Donnell	35	37	38	37	41	37	34
Ryan	33	33	33	33	33	34	35
Linton	21	17	19	19	18	18	18

THE END APPROACHING.

	44th.	45th.	46th.	47th.	48th.	49th.	50th.
O'Donnell	34	33	35	34	32	34	32
Ryan	38	37	37	38	36	35	32
Linton	16	18	16	18	17	16	16

THE LAST THREE BALLOTS.

	51st.	52d.	53d.
O'Donnell	31	33	
Ryan	36	34	59
Linton	19	18	20

After the result of the fifty-second ballot had been announced, one of the delegates, at the request of Mr. O'Donnell, who was moved thereto by a desire to promote harmony and ensure the success of the whole ticket, withdrew the name of that gentleman, and the result was that Mr. Ryan was nominated by a large majority on the next ballot—which nomination was afterwards made unanimous amidst the utmost enthusiasm.

The clock at this juncture indicated the time to be ten minutes before 8, and as the delegates had not yet partaken of supper, the convention on motion adjourned until 9 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the convention at 9 o'clock, the names of Messrs. John D. Thomas, R. J. Lloyd, John Flanagan, John Geis and James Murray were presented for the positions of

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

whereupon the convention proceeded to determine its choice; but the Secretaries failing to agree in their count, the first ballot was considered off and the second one taken, with the following result:

Thomas	42	Flanagan	49
Lloyd	15	Geis	30
Murray	6		

Messrs. Thomas and Flanagan, having received a majority of all the votes, were declared the nominees, and this announcement was followed by a motion to make the nomination unanimous, which was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

For this position Messrs. Isaac N. Wissinger, George Shaffer, Anselm Weaklen, Jas. W. Condon and Joseph Criste were named, and in the six ballots which followed the vote stood:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Wissinger	23	28	28	33	39	44
Shaffer	27	28	31	33	39	36
Weaklen	16	14	10	8	3	1
Condon	8	8	9	4	..	..
Criste	5	..	..	..	..	..

The name of Mr. Criste was withdrawn after the first ballot, and after the fourth ballot the names of Messrs. Weaklen and Condon were likewise withdrawn, but in the case of Mr. Weaklen the withdrawal was not fully understood, as is evidenced by the votes cast for him on the fifth and sixth ballots. Prior to the taking of the final ballot, a motion was offered and prevailed that a majority of all the votes cast, and not a majority of the full convention, should be deemed sufficient to determine the nominations for the remaining offices. In accordance with this resolution Mr. Wissinger was nominated on the sixth ballot, and like all the others that had preceded it, his nomination was thereupon made unanimous.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Messrs. Henry Byrne, Joseph Cramer, John Stoltz, Christ. Snyder and John E. Storm having been named for the office of Jury Commissioners, the first ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Cramer by a vote of 42 to 27 for his highest competitor, Mr. Snyder, the remaining votes being given to the other candidates respectively as follows: Byrne 1, Stoltz 7, and Storm 4.

SENATORIAL CONFEREES.

On motion of Gen. McDonald, Messrs. W. Horace Rose, John Campbell and John G. C. Bearer were chosen Senatorial conferees, by a vote of 47 to 29, with instructions to support F. A. Shoemaker, Esq., as the choice of Cambria county for State Senator.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES.

Mr. Oatman offered the following resolution, which was agreed to without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That Wm. H. Sechler, Lewis Wehn and A. J. Christy be appointed Congressional conferees, to meet like conferees from the other counties in this Senatorial district, and that they vote as they think best.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Messrs. L. D. Woodruff, of Johnstown, and John E. Scanlan, of Ebensburg, were named for Chairman of the County Committee, and after some discussion as to the location of said Chairman, the convention, by a vote of 43 to 35, conferred the honor on Mr. Woodruff. Then followed the selection of the

COUNTY COMMITTEE,

the delegates from the several districts furnishing the names of such gentlemen as they deemed worthy of the trust. The list was completed with the exception of one or two districts, which will be provided for in due time. Here are the names of said

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—L. D. Woodruff, Johnstown.
Adams—John F. Stull.
Allegheny—Plus Cramer.
Barr—James S. Lockert.
Blacklick—Jacob Wissinger.
Cambria Twp.—James C. Murray.
Cambria Bor.—Edward Howe.
Carrolltown—John Buck.
Carroll—D. A. Luther.
Chest Springs—Francis Cramer.
Chest—Conrad Yeagor.
Clearfield—John Nagle.
Conemaugh Bor.—John Campbell, 1st Ward; H. P. Freidhoff, 2d Ward.
Conemaugh Twp.—H. R. Shaffer.
Coopersdale—D. R. Hess.
Croyle—
East Conemaugh—D. Humphreys.
Ebensburg—John E. Scanlan, East Ward; John G. Lake, West Ward.
Franklin—L. W. Furlong.
Gallitzin Bor.—Michael Bracken.
Gallitzin Twp.—David Tobin.
Jackson—Martin Rager.
Johnstown—John Hannan, 1st Ward; John Raab, 2d Ward; ——, 3d Ward; John Ludwig, 4th Ward; Andrew Sirlouis, 5th Ward; Eli J. Ripple, 6th Ward.
Loretto Bor.—John P. Lacy.
Millville Bor.—Patrick Rodgers, 1st Ward; John Burns, 2d Ward.
Munster—William Garrett.
Prospect Bor.—Patrick Boyle.
Richland—William Cole.
Stony Creek—C. Von Luenen.
Summerhill—James F. Skelly.
Summitville Bor.—John E. Storm.
Susquehanna—Joseph Bearer.
Taylor—James B. Clark.
Washington—Cairn Lahey.
White—Joseph H. Walters.
Woodvale Bor.—John Hinderer.
Wilmore—P. Kirby.
Upper Yoder—Jacob Ream.
Lower Yoder—James Burns.

There being no further business to transact, the convention at 10.40 p. m. adjourned *sine die*.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—Our citizens were no little surprised on Sunday afternoon last by the sounds of a locomotive whistle on the Branch road, and everybody who heard it was for a time on the *qui vive* to ascertain what this unusual occurrence portended. The mystery was soon cleared up, however, by the announcement of the fact that two men named Martin Leonard and Thomas Howell had been brought to jail here charged with the commission, at a late hour on the night previous, of a most aggravated assault and battery on the person of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, switch-tender for the Pa. R. R. Co. at Gallitzin, whom, it seems, had a few days previously testified against the accused in some overt act with which they were charged. Three others, one of whom, Patrick Leonard, was arrested and brought to jail here on Tuesday forenoon, are also implicated in the outrage. The allegation against these parties is that they not only knocked down and terribly abused Mr. O'Brien, but they afterwards placed him upon the railroad track and held him there with the evident intention of leaving the completion of their murderous work to the first train or locomotive that should approach. In this fiendish attempt, however, they were fortunately frustrated by the interposition of the telegraph operator at that place, who came to the rescue of Mr. O'Brien in time to save him from being run over by the Fast Line west, then almost due. The injured man is still living, and the attending physician thinks that if erysipelas does not intervene he may yet recover, although his condition is said to be very precarious. He was first struck and knocked down by a stone weighing fully four pounds, to which considerable blood and hair still adheres. The stone will be produced in Court as evidence against the accused, who will be apt to pay dearly for their dastardly doings, as the Pa. R. R. Co. is determined to prosecute them, the full extent of the law.

MONEY, AND MONEY'S WORTH.—If your health fails, you must make proper efforts to restore it, or content yourself to die before your time, or live a life of sickness and misery, a useless drone in the busy hive of life. There are few sicknesses, even of a chronic sort, that cannot be cured by a resort to proper and painstaking means. Dr. Keyser, the great consumption and chronic physician, has done wonders in the way of restoring chronic invalids to health; the discovery of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has made the consumptive's chances of life a thousand times better than ever before, and the Doctor is greater than his Lung Cure, when you can afford to employ both. In thousands of cures which Dr. Keyser has effected, some even, after all hope of life was abandoned, stamp him as a man of rare genius and wonderful abilities in the cure of any chronic disease. Treatise sent free.

Price of Lung Cure \$1.50 per bottle or \$7.50 per half dozen. To be had at Dr. Keyser's Laboratory, 240 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh. His private consulting office is No. 120 Penn avenue.

—Rev. R. C. Christy, late pastor of the Catholic church in this place, and more widely known as the fighting chaplain of the 78th Pa. Volunteers, is to deliver the oration at Butler on Decoration day.

SPECIALTIES IN MEDICINE.—We publish on our eighth page a lengthy article describing the system of the noted specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., in which he sets forth with considerable force and clearness his reasons for devoting his whole time and attention to a single department of medicine—the treatment of lingering chronic diseases. The same article also takes up the subjects of diagnosis, methods of consultation and treatment, etc., and will be found to contain many valuable hints to the invalid. Dr. Pierce is the author of a work which has already attained a large circulation—"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—containing some nine hundred numerously-illustrated pages, and devoted to medicine in all its branches, a work well calculated for the guidance and instruction of the people at large, and which may be had for \$1.50 (postpaid) by addressing the author. Dr. Pierce has now been before the general public long enough to enable the formation of a careful estimate of the efficiency of his treatment and his medicines, and the verdict, we are glad to know, has been universally favorable to both.—*Toledo Blade*.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, and you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits etc., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents, and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York*. [4-21.-1m.]

HYMENEAL.

JONES—DAVIS.—Married, in this place, on Wednesday last, May 24, 1876, by Rev. T. Jones, Mr. RICHARD D. JONES and Miss ANNIE M. DAVIS, both of the East Ward.

So clever and worthy a gentleman as our young friend Dick and so estimable and kindhearted a lady as the fair young bride could not of course be forgetful of the printer on so interesting an occasion as this, and hence it is that we are called upon to acknowledge the receipt of an ample supply of very delicious cake, for which kindly remembrance we tender the happy young couple our sincere thanks and best wishes. May their journey through life be fraught with all the joys which attend the wedded state when two loving hearts are joined, and may their bridal tour to the Centennial be as replete with pleasant experiences as we are sure it will be with interesting sight-seeing.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The undersigned has a 32-horse power ENGINE which he will sell very cheap for cash or exchange for Timothy Wheat. For further information call on the subscriber in Carroll township, three miles northeast of Carrolltown, or address M. J. NAGLE,
May 26.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

LOST OR STOLEN, (most probably stolen,) from the residence of the subscriber, on or about the 17th inst., two notes for \$100 each, drawn in favor of the undersigned, and having no doubt as to the identity of the thief, if stolen, care is to notify him that legal steps will be taken to punish him unless the papers are returned without delay. Payment having been stopped on said notes all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
WILLIAM DORAN.
Cresson, Pa., May 26, 1876.-3t.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHARLES A. MCGONIGLE, of Cambria county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of JUNE, 1876, at 1 o'clock, P. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. M'CANDLESS, Clerk.
May 26, 1876.-2t.

PEABODY HOUSE,
Corner LOCUST and NINTH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Convenient to places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.
Col. WATSON, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati, for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only \$3 per day.
No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept in the PEABODY.
May 26, 1876.-6m.

STATEMENT OF AUDITORS' SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Allegheny Township for the year 1875 to April 10, 1876:

FRANK L. LITTLE, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of his Duplicate		\$544.16
" " " cash rec'd from taxables		64.07
		\$608.23
CR.		
By work done by taxables	\$478.17	
" exonerations allowed	2.83	
" am't returned to Commissioners of orders paid—	60	
J. D. Herzog	1 40	
J. D. Herzog	2.10	
P. Moran	2.80	
P. Troxell	1.50	
Joseph Elly	3.05	
H. Eckenrode	7.00	
By his time, 68¼ days at \$1.50 p. d.	87.37	
" putting up four notices	50	
" cash received from taxables	64.07	\$651.79
Balance due Supervisor Little		\$ 43.56

THOMAS MULLEN, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of his Duplicate		\$443 20
" " received from taxables		6.58
" " due Township at last settlement		31.85
		\$481.63
CR.		
By work done by taxables	\$399.61	
" exonerations allowed	15.86	
" his time, 60 days at \$1.00 p. d.	75.00	
" cash received from taxables	6.55	\$502.99
Balance due Supervis

MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS.

Perhaps the most familiar of mysterious sounds are those produced by the ventriloquist; familiar because almost every county fair is visited by one or other of these exhibitors; mysterious because the real source of sound does not correspond with the apparent. It lies within the province of the anatomist or physiologist to explain why it is that some men can speak from the stomach instead of from the throat, and without any perceptible movement of the lips; but the person who can do this, the ventriloquist, may make himself a most bewildering deceiver of those who listen to him. Our power of determining the exact direction whence a sound comes is less than we usually imagine. It is said that Saville Carey, who could well imitate the whistling of the wind, would sometimes amuse himself by exerting this art in a public coffee house; some of the guests at once rose to see whether the windows were quite closed, while others would button up their coats, as if cold. Sir David Brewster notices a ventriloquist of exceptional skill, M. St. Gille, who one day entered a church where some monks were lamenting the death of a brother. Suddenly they heard a voice, as if from over their heads, bewailing the condition of the departed in purgatory, and reproaching them for their want of zeal. Not suspecting the trick, they fell on their faces and chanted the *De Profundis*. A committee appointed by the academie des sciences to report on the phenomena of ventriloquism went with M. St. Gille to the house of a lady, to whom they announced that they had come to investigate a case of aerial "spirits" somewhere in the neighborhood. During the interview she heard what she termed "spirit voices" above her head, underneath the floor, and in distant parts of the room, and was with difficulty convinced that the only spirit present was the ventriloquistic voice of M. St. Gille. Brewster tells of another master of this art, Louis Brabant, valet de chambre to Francis I., whose suit was rejected by the parents of a beautiful and well-dowered girl with whom he was in love. He called on the mother after the death of the father, again to urge his suit; and while he was present she heard the voice of her deceased husband expressing remorse for having rejected Louis Brabant, and conjuring her to give her immediate consent to the betrothal. Frightened and alarmed, she consented. Brabant, deeming it desirable to behave liberally in the marriage arrangements, but having not much cash at command, resolved to try whether his ventriloquism would be as efficacious with a money lending banker as it had been with the widow. Calling on an old usurer at Lyons, he managed that the conversation should turn upon the subject of demons, spectres, and purgatory. Suddenly was heard the voice of the usurer's father, complaining of the horrible sufferings he was enduring in purgatory, and saying there was no way of obtaining alleviation except by the usurer advancing money to the visitor for the sake of rausoming Christians from the hands of the Turks. The usurer was terrified, but was too much in love with his gold to yield at once. Brabant went next day and resumed the conversation, when shortly were heard the voices of a host of dead relations, all telling the same terrible story, and all pointing out the only way of obtaining relief. The usurer could resist no longer; he placed 10,000 crowns in the hands of the unsuspected ventriloquist, who, of course, forgot to pay it over for the ransom of Christians either in Turkey or anywhere else. When the usurer learned afterward how he had been duped, he died of vexation. Of all produces of the so-called mysterious sounds, Dr. Tyndall's sensitive or vowel flame is one of the most curious. Out of a particular kind of gas, with a burner of peculiar construction, the learned professor produces a lighted jet of flame nearly two feet in height, extremely narrow, and so exquisitely sensitive to sounds that it sings and dances up and down in response to everything that is sung or said, with different degrees of sensibility for different vowel sounds. The slightest tap on a distant anvil reduces its height to seven inches. When a bunch of keys is shaken the flame is violently agitated and emits a loud roar. The dropping of a sixpence into a hand already containing coin, at a distance of twenty yards, knocks the flame down. It is not possible to walk across the floor without agitating the flame. The creaking of boots sets it in violent commotion. The crumpling or tearing of paper, or the rustle of a silk dress, does the same. It is startled by the patter of a rain drop. I hold a watch near the flame; nobody hears its ticks, but you all see their effect upon the flame; at every tick it falls and roars. The winding up of the watch also produces tumult. The twittering of a distant sparrow shrieks in the flame; the note of a cricket would do the same. A chirrup from a distance of thirty yards causes it to fall and roar." In reference to the power of the flame to respond to poetry, the professor says, "The flame selects from the sounds those to which it can respond; it notices some by the slightest nod, to some its obeisance is very profound, while to many sounds it turns an entirely deaf ear."—*Chambers' Journal.*

SUPERIOR CEMENT FOR FINE GLASS.—For mending valuable glass objects which would be disfigured by common cement, chrome cement may be used. This is a mixture of 5 parts gelatine to 1 of a solution of acid chromate of lime. The broken edges are covered with this, pressed together and exposed to sunlight, the effect of the latter being to render the compound insoluble even in boiling water.

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HARDWARE

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE

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STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,

NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

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FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at

[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

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FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

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Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

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Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great North-west. Its

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Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

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Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

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Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake County, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

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January 28, 1876.-1y.

1776. SPRING & SUMMER. 1876.

MRS. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO THE LADIES!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

Most Elegant GOODS,

which will be closed out at great bargains, in part as follows:

French Garments,

for spring and summer wear, consisting in part of Damask and Plain Silks, Sicilian Cashmeres, Sacks, Mantles, &c. The selections comprises costumes for street and evening wear. Prices greatly reduced. [5-12—3m.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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TIN, COPPER,

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Sheet Iron Wares

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We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

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Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

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IN PIECES OR SUITS,

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Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

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Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the ity free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

REMOVAL!

ENGLAND & BINDLEY,

HARDWARE,

50 Seventh Ave.,

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Three Doors below Grant Street, and One and a half Squares from Union Depot.

☞We invite the attention of Buyers to Stock and Prices. [5-5-3m.]

SPECIAL ATTENTION WHOLESALE HARDWARE LANE BROTHERS. POCKET KNIVES Knives, Forks & Spoons, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, HINGES, NAILS, FILES, &c. CARPENTERS', BLACKSMITHS' & AGRICULTURAL TOOLS 173 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE

Boyd & Gamble,

ARCHITECTS

And Superintendents!

Germania Bank Building,

Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,

[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

Fairbanks' Standard

SCALES

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, improved Money Drawers, Grocers' Fixtures, &c. Scales Repaired promptly. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., [3-31.-3m.] 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT!

Has returned from Europe.

OFFICE—58 FIFTH AVENUE.

[3-10.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

PORTRAITS ON SILK.

Located in the southeastern section of the women's pavilion there is exhibited by Mrs. S. Riley, wife of Mr. Alfred A. Riley, of Louisville, Kentucky, probably the most wonderful piece of needle work ever done in the world. It is claimed that they equal if they do not surpass the Gobelin in the main hall. The work exhibited consists of eight pictures, one of them a portrait of James Bridgeford, of Louisville, Kentucky. The others are of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Royal of England, now Crown Princess of Germany, and the battle of Langside or the death of Douglass in defense of Mary Queen of Scots; the latter being the most elaborate and representing Douglass dying in full armor on the field, his horse near and his knights about him. The Queen is partially bent over him and the priest holds a cross to Douglass' face. An oak tree covers the whole group, and the blending of colors and shading of the faces and garments of the personages is simply indescribable.

Part of the work upon the portraits exhibited has been done in Europe and part in this country. The portraits are probably more remarkable than the more ambitious of the pictures, as they are stitched with silk, black and white so beautifully and artistically blended, that they cannot when in the frame, mounted, be told without the closest scrutiny from line steel engravings or etching.

It is assuredly the perfection of art and the triumph of patience and skill. There are portraits of Hon. W. E. Gladstone and John Bright, the latter unfinished and intended to show, and it proves beyond a doubt, that the drawing has been done entirely with a needle. The Queen, Prince Albert and Prince and Princess of Wales are in colors, and are equal to the celebrated Gobelin above alluded to in brilliancy and delicacy of shading. The Gladstone, Bright and Bridgeport portraits are to imitate engravings, and are said to be superior to the Gobelin, being correct likenesses and finer work, and it is well nigh impossible to tell without a microscopic glass that they were drawn with a needle. The portraits are in white silk, done with a fine needle, with silk which is taken from the cocoon of the silkworm, that alone furnishing a fibre that is sufficiently fine.

A peculiarity about this kind of work, outside of its great beauty and finish, is that it differs from the work of the painter or sculptor, who, if he makes a mistake, can remedy it with brush or chisel, but a misstitch in these portraits, and the work is ruined. There is no sketching, drawing or marking; the likeness must be done with the needle alone, guided by the eye of the true artist, and handled by delicate fingers. The work is very tedious, and of course can only be done a little at a time.

A CONSCIENTIOUS DOG.

I had had this dog for several years, and had never—even in his puppyhood—known him to steal. On the contrary, he used to make an excellent guard to protect property from other animals, servants, etc., even though these were his best friends. [Mr. Romanes here adds in a note, "I have seen this dog escort a donkey which had baskets on its back filled with apples. Although the dog did not know that he was being observed by anybody, he did his duty with the utmost faithfulness; for every time the donkey turned back its head to take an apple out of the baskets, the dog snapped at its nose; and such was his watchfulness that although his companion was keenly desirous of tasting some of the fruit, he never allowed him to get a single apple during the half hour they were left together. I have also seen this terrier protecting meat from other terriers (his sons) which lived in the same house with him, and with which he was on the very best of terms. More curious still, I have seen him seize my wristbands while they were being worn by a friend to whom I had temporarily lent them."] Nevertheless, on one occasion he was very hungry, and in the room where I was reading and he was sitting, there was within reach a savory mutton chop. I was greatly surprised to see him stealthily remove this chop and take it under a sofa. However, I pretended not to observe what had occurred, and waited to see what would happen next. For fully a quarter of an hour this terrier remained under the sofa without making a sound, but doubtless enduring an agony of contending feelings. Eventually, however, conscience came off victorious, for emerging from his place of concealment, and carrying in his mouth the stolen chop, he came across the room and laid the tempting morsel at my feet. The moment he dropped the stolen property he bolted again under the sofa, and from his retreat no coaxing could charm him for several hours afterward. Moreover, when during that time he was spoken to or patted, he always turned away his head in a ludicrously conscience-stricken manner. Altogether I do not think it would be possible to imagine a more satisfactory exhibition of conscience by an animal than this, for it must be remembered, as already stated, that the particular animal in question was never beaten in its life.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

SETTING A CREEK ON FIRE.—A singular phenomenon can now be seen in Clarion county, Pa., on a small stream known as Catfish run. For a long time the inhabitants of that locality have noticed a commotion on the surface of the water, like that made by gas bubbling to the surface. These bubbles have been seen for many years, but no particular notice was taken of them until recently, when the quantity of escaping gas increased, and the surface of the stream for several rods was covered with bubbles. A strong smell of gas also impregnated the air in the vicinity.

Last month the place was visited by several gentlemen who had heard of the phenomenon. They became convinced that it was gas, and determined to test its burning qualities. A bunch of rags was obtained at a farmhouse, and thoroughly saturated with kerosene. To this a match was applied, and the burning ball thrown into the stream. Before it reached the surface of the water, the gas ignited and a slight explosion followed. In a few moments the body of the gas burned steadily, and in every portion of the stream small flames sprang up where the gas escaped in moderate quantities. Since that day the gas has continued to burn, and the area of the stream covered by it has increased, until now the fires extend a quarter of a mile up and down the run.

Catfish run is a sluggish stream bounded on either side by steep, wooded bluffs. At night the scene along the burning stream is magnificent. The fires light up the dark forests, and sparkle on the waters, making a spectacle rarely witnessed. This stream is contiguous to oil territory, and the only satisfactory theory of the source of the gas is that it arises from petroleum deposits beneath the water, as the same phenomenon, although the gas was in less quantity, has been noticed on Oil Creek.

THERE is a curiosity of literature in England called the "Wordless Book." It does not contain a word, but the color of its leaves are supposed to interpret the thought. Two black leaves symbolize the unregenerate heart of man; red, the blessed redemption; white, the purity of the soul, washed in the blood of redemption; and gold, the radiant joys of heavenly felicity.

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Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of

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SHIELDS HOUSE,

FORMERLY "RED LION,"

W. H. STAHLMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETOR,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED,

And can be reached from all points by STREET CARS.

THE DINING ROOM

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THE TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE VERY BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

[3-10] RATES, $1.50 PER DAY. [3m.]

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Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO: also the celebrated

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To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Hoyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Stiebel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [4-7.-6m.]

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113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

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Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county. [2 4.] ☞Don't forget the number and street. [tf.]

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Seventh Avenue Hotel,

Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

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The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first class Hotel with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature. [4-28.-3m.]

Great Western Hotel,

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Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute. PRICES VERY MODERATE.

The CAMBRIA FREEMAN received weekly at the Hotel. [5-5.-3m.]

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MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,

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☞Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAMES P. MURPHY, Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

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BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

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Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,

Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

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GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,

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Provisions and Feed

OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH

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such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.

☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery. Jan. 7, 1876.—1y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.

April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

Traditions Relating to Birds and Animals.

Certain traditions relating to birds and beasts are only explicable on the supposition that they were once objects of divination or worship. The old Germans—we know from Tacitus—used white horses, as the Romans used chickens, for purposes of augury and divined future events from certain intonations of neighing. Hence probably is that the discovery of a horse-shoe is so universally thought lucky, some of the feelings still clinging round the iron of its hoof. Even horses, like dogs or birds, were considered accredited with a greater insight into futurity than man himself. Of the many superstitions connected with the flight or voice of birds resolving themselves into fancy, not incomprehensible among men surrounded on all sides by unintelligible tongues, that birds were the bearers of messages and warnings to men, which skill and observation might hope to interpret. Why is the robin's life and nest sacred, and why does an injury to either bring about bloody milk, lightning or rain? The Christian legend says that it extracted a thorn from the crown of Christ, or that it daily bears to hell a drop of water to put out the flames on accounts in either way for the red breast on its breast. But this is evidently a mediæval gloss to some heathen belief, like the reason of the unlucky character of the magpie, that it would not enter the ark, but sat jabbering outside over the drowned world; or like the idea of the aspen still trembling at the part it played in the crucifixion.

It has been suggested that the robin, in, on account of its color, was once sacred to Thor, the god of lightning; yet is it not possible that its red breast singled it out for worship from among birds, just as its red berries the rowan from among trees long before worshippers had arrived at any ideas of a divinities. All over the world there is a desire for things red. In the Highlands women tie some red thread round the cows' tails before turning them out to grass in spring, and the natives round their own fingers to keep off witches; and just as in Bethnal Green mothers put some red thread in their babies' cradles, so in China they put some round their children's wrists to teach them to regard red as one of the best known safeguards against evil spirits. Indeed, one of the chief reasons of comparative folk lore is a protection against the theory which derives popular traditions from Aryan or other mythology.

We have already alluded to the fact that in parts of China the same beliefs prevail about the swallow as in England and Germany. But there are other analogies between the East and West. A crowing hen is an object of universal dislike in Brittany, and families in China will keep a crowing hen. The owl's voice is ominous of death or other calamity in England and Germany, as it was in Greece (except at Athens); but in the Celestial Empire it presages death and is regarded as the bird which calls for the soul. And the crow also is in China a bird of ill-omen. Is it not, therefore, likely that these popular fancies about birds and animals have begun in the same way among the same or different races of the globe and were subsequently adopted but never originated by mythology? May it not be that certain birds or animals became prominent in mythology because they had already become prominent in tradition rather than that they became prominent in tradition because they previously had been prominent in mythology. For instance, instead of tracing a dog's howling as a death omen to Aryan belief that the dog guided the soul from its earthly tenement to its abode in heaven, may we not suppose that the myth arose from an already existing omen, and that the belief arose, as omens still do, from a coincidence which suggested a connection subsequently sustained by superficial observations? The St. Swithin fable, which arose within historical memory and still holds its ground in an age of scientific observation, well illustrates how one striking coincidence may lead into a belief which no amount of counter evidence can weaken or destroy. Even so, if it happened that a dog howled just before some calamity befell the Aryan forefathers, thousands and thousands of years ago, long before they had attained to any thought of the soul or heaven, we can well imagine that the dog, which already betokened death, should, when they came to believe in the myth, be conceived as the guide which was waiting for the soul to lead it to heaven, and might survive to the latest ages. It, at all events, tells against the exclusively Aryan character of the belief, and exemplifies the extraordinary coincidence of ideas among different people, that the Egyptians should lay a dog's head by the grave of a child, "for the soul of a dog can find its way everywhere, and will show the ignorant babe to the land of souls."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

POULTRY MANURE.—Fifty fowls will make in the roosting house alone, 2 cwt. per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence fifty fowls will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, 7 cwt. of guano being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilizing salts. Two other stock will give an equal result in this way and the figures will stand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap covered with a few inches of earth to decomposed throughout, when it will be the very best manure that can be had.

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